

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE NINE RESOLUTIONS.

**L**ORD JOHN RUSSELL on Monday evening moved a string of nine resolutions, with the purpose of raising a debate on the condition of the labouring classes of the country. The movement, however well intended, and however creditable to the feelings of the Whig Leader, proved one of the weakest and most inefficient ever made by an Opposition. The great defect in the conception of the motion clung to it throughout, and was perpetually visible in the discussion, paralysing every effort with a feeling of the impossibility of any practical result from it. The nine resolutions opened too wide a field of labour to be included in any one debate. The eye of the politician may sweep the whole horizon of evil, but he cannot grasp them all at once for the purpose of arresting and remedying them; and those evils have too real an existence to be charmed away by a Parliamentary formula: the spell is weak, but the fiends who have possession are strong. Grim as want, dark as ignorance, inevitable

as death, they walk the land, and will not listen to the voice of a charmer, who comes against them only in the form of nine resolutions—nine barren assertions—with two or three of which all men might agree, while, as to all the rest, they would be certain to differ; and, in the quarrel as to the remedies, leave the diseases to themselves, as they have done, are doing, and will do, till statesmen and rulers are bolder, more in earnest, and more sincere.

On examining them in detail, we find the first asserts the fact that the present period of political tranquillity and revived trade is the fittest for considering the measures that would tend to benefit the condition of the labouring classes. What is necessary to be done at all times, may fitly be done at any; the first resolution, therefore, is little more than a truism no one can dispute. But it is precisely in times of quietude and comparative content that Governments are the least disposed to act. They leave the "well" alone, not being pressed upon by a dread of the "worse," that a change of times brings with it, to find them unprepared. Thus the advocate of change at once encounters an amount of *vis inertiae* that nothing but the most powerful influence can overcome. And that influence in the house and out of it, Lord John Russell cannot command. The answer to him is ready and immediate—when you had the power to do much of what you propose, why did you not attempt it? And as to your statements of the benefit the working classes will derive from an

abrogation of the protective system, a removal of restrictive duties, and a relaxation of the Corn Laws, why, we have done more for each and all these objects in two years than you did in ten! For House of Commons' purposes, there never was a debate in which the arguments of an Opposition Leader were so easy to meet by a Minister. Then the effective legislator for the poor must be one who has the confidence of the class for whom he legislates; and we need not do more than advert to the coldness and indifference, amounting to positive aversion, with which the poor regard the Whiggish authors of the New Poor Law, with its harsh and penal regulations, its punishments for destitution rather than relief, its felon garb, and worse than felon's food, and the now known and detested purpose, by its means, to bring down the usual diet of the people to a coarser quality. All this is not forgotten; and when the politicians on both sides of the House claim the title of the Poor Man's Friend, the poor regard their professions with very grievous suspicion, and rather think, to be delivered from their interference altogether, is about the best thing that could happen to them.

This indifference out of the House, and the knowledge within it, that among the people such a feeling very widely prevails, combined with the impracticability of the resolutions themselves, all tended to render the two nights' debate one of the greatest failures we ever witnessed. There was a previous conviction that this would be the case. Lord John Russell's long speech on Monday



EPSOM RACES.—"DERBY DAY."—LEAVING THE COURSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

was addressed to a thinner House than ever an ex-Minister, on a formal motion, addressed; that small number diminished till barely the legal number to make "a House" could be kept together. The indifference with which the motion was received reacted on the mover. The noble lord spoke with less than his usual spirit, and plodded on through a waste of extracts from political economists and Reports of Inspectors and Commissioners, with which the world is already familiar. It is not this that is wanted; we need not borrow lanterns to be convinced of the existence of a Sun, nor go to Reports, however able, to learn, that, among all our wealth, and all our knowledge, there are masses whose suffering is great, and ignorance grievous. What is wanted is action; the people require from its rulers something more than an intimate acquaintance with the writings of political economists and the authors of commercial dictionaries.

The debate that so languished on the first night, gained no animation on the second; it could hardly contend with the attractions of Epsom and the Derby Day, and, at an early hour, narrowly escaped a premature end from a "count out;" but it did survive, and dragged on till it received the *coup de grace* from Sir R. Peel, the Ministry meeting the resolutions by "the previous question," by which they escaped the necessity of either denying the evils Lord John Russell depicted, or affirming the efficacy of his remedies, some of which they have tried already to a much larger extent than he could do himself, and the others they are not prevented from adopting in future, if they are so disposed.

If any one practical measure had been so lost, the country would have reason to lament it; but the failure of this string of resolutions is not much to be deplored. We do not see that the Whigs have any special right to claim the title of champions of the poor. They wasted greater political power than even Peel now possesses, without passing one measure for their advantage; with the merit of believing in the efficacy of Free Trade, they left the principle for their opponents to carry out; Colonization is no new remedy, and that they never attempted to promote by any scheme worthy of the nation. In everything they suggest, the present Government has done as much or more than they; and are as able—from all that ever appeared as willing—to do as much in future. They have removed some of the fetters from commerce; they have granted some relaxations of the Poor Law—a scheme of colonization may be among their future efforts. For all that the people have gained from Ministries, the balance is pretty equal between the two parties—with a slight preponderance against those who are making up by present zeal for past neglect. For the great and essential blessing of abundant harvests, the want of which no legislation would fully supply, the people are indebted to the goodness of a Power far above all rulers and parties alike.

#### THE DERBY DAY.

Aurora smiles upon the morn, and lo!  
Coach, chariot, britska, drotksa, equipage!  
Wheels whirl from Piccadilly to Soho,  
And happy they who horses can engage.  
The turnpikes glow with dust, and Rotten-row  
Sleeps from the chivalry of this bright age. BYRON.

Reader, hast ever seen a kaleidoscope? and have you looked into it and admired its perpetual panorama? No doubt you have. Having laid it aside for a space, you return to the examination with new zest and curiosity, when one accosts you, saying, "There, put it away—you have already seen its contents." What would you think of such logic as that? And yet the same is the reasoning which would hold it unnecessary to portray last Wednesday's pilgrimage to Epsom, because its preceding anniversaries have been noted down. We tell thee, had Swift narrated and Hogarth illustrated the Derby procession into Surrey, in 1844, that of this year of grace would have furnished ample room and space enough for the historian and painter. Equipage having offered up its oblations, the relics are removed, and all is forgotten till the time comes for a renewal of the sacrifice.

Lo! it is the eve of Epsom Races, and, from Hyde-park-corner to Shoreditch, from the Regent's Park to Ratcliffe-highway, every Pantheon, Bazaar, and Repository, is gutted, from cellar to garret, and forth poureth every imaginable locomotive convenience and inconvenience.

The horse in all its varieties is called into requisition; and perpetual motion dwelleth in the heels of the post-boy. Neither is it necessary to treat the notice of this wondrous Carnival merely in caricature. There are points of view in which it may be seen full of matter for deep reflection. Happily it is early dawn when you set forth for the smiling hills of Surrey. A calm, balmy sunrise pours the essence of health and peace upon the multitudes that are hastening towards the metropolis with all the countless items of rural produce. As yet this scene of active industry is uninterrupted by the idle hordes that, at a more advanced period of the day, crowd all the avenues to London. The silent streets through which ye have passed were untenanted, save by solitary, houseless, wandering curs, and drowsy policemen, lounging about with the peculiar swing of listlessness which is the characteristic gait of that body. As you advance further into the country, the outlines of the immense capital may be all distinctly traced, free from smoke, the "inky cloke" which envelopes it by day, and all within it still apparently buried in repose. The grey mists of morning, which hang upon the hills, give a soft and tranquil hue to the landscape, well according with the solemn calmness reigning over a spot containing more dead and living inhabitants than any other city in the world. Is not here a scene and a season for grave thought?

But your holiday philosopher belongeth to the sect of Epicurus, eschewing "Plato the sententious." . . . He is "at his old lunes," not, indeed, "to meet the sun upon the upland lawn," but his jolly companions, at the Elephant and Castle. Here they come and there they go: Phaeton send them a good deliverance of Kennington-gate! What myriads of reminiscences arise *apropos* of that Charybdis of chariots! It was upon a time, while desperate people were dashing through it, laughing danger to scorn, and snapping their fingers at fate, that we found ourself thus soliloquising:—"Wonderful! passing wonderful! No compound fractures of thighs; and they have all their heads on! Some especial Providence must surely do this!" "It's all very fine to talk in that fashion," observed a reprobate in a red nose, at our elbow, "so long as they are all going one way. Will Providence help a man to swim up the Falls of Niagara? Suppose any of these gentlemen should take it into his head to return to his mansion in Tooley-street, instead of continuing his course to Epsom; could Providence land him safe and sound there, under existing circumstances?" The occasion not being convenient for argument, we held our peace. . . .

And now we are fairly on our pleasure pilgrimage. See! there, on the left, is the Swan; it is Clapham. Already good provision begun to wait on appetite. To be sure, the groups that feed so early are not of the class Corinthian, exactly; but, nevertheless, by'r Lady, there are goodly creatures among them. Look at the nymph descending from the caravan. Ah! how steep the step is! See ye her?

White stockings drawn—uncurled as new milk—  
O'er limbs whose symmetry sets off the silk?

You were too late for a peep. We are not sorry for it. Now, onward by classic Morden (mark ye, we said classic, not Do-the-Boys' Morden), Merton, and, anon, Ewell—Ewell of the fatal corner for all such chariooteers as steer too small. The village is all a *fête*, filled with lots of pretty lasses—Cockneys an' ye will—but, for all your sneer, a comely company. We contend, at the point of the pen, that east of Temple Bar female beauty and taste abound—ay, to prodigality! That the daughters of Cheap are glorious girls; but its sons—their brothers—we hand over to thy disposal. Ineffable things they be—thin atomies, with frills to their corazzas, and swallow tails to their

coats, black satin waistcoats, relieved with mosaic gold—like the furniture of a coffin—and faces of a ghostly hue, proclaiming the warfare of the stomach with the fumes of the unaccustomed Havannah.

Two short miles, and Epsom spreads before us—the Spread Eagle, rendezvous of all true sportsmen, on our right hand. Here pause we for a space. It is a goodly hostel, and a fit, for its locality, for its host began the world with racing—continues racing—and no doubt will do so 'till his race be run. Here Dorling's cards solicit your notice, together with gentlemen, as Shakspere says, "but half made up," being minus a moiety of legs and arms, and others made up with a grievous care that might melt the heart of a heathstone. As you linger in front of the Spread Eagle, by degrees ye mark the arrival of the carriage company, as "gents" call "the quality." We counsel you to make the best of your way to the Downs. Did we advise amiss? Is not that a glorious sight for the lover of nature and of art? Look, a city of canvas! Observe the sutlers, as busy as bees: preparations, in point of guarding against the possibility of the supplies being cut off, have been made, which would have done credit to the siege of Troy.

The Course from below the Grand Stand to far beyond Tattenham Corner is occupied on either side by files of carriages, in many places twenty deep. On the hill are equipages in thousands. Talk of the Olympic games! Here are more chariots and horsemen to be seen at one swoop than ever Greece possessed during its whole existence as an empire! And if the carriages have brought down their multitudes, conceive what the railways must have done; contrivances of removing simultaneously any amount of human cattle. "It is the greatest anniversary of the Derby ever witnessed," said those who have had long experience of such events, and so say we.

Half-past two was the hour appointed for the great race; but, long before, the neighbourhood of the starting-post was crowded with persons, anxious to see "the terrible high-bred cattle" take their preparatory canters. Of these, when the word, "to the post," was given, thirty-one appeared mounted. A gorgeous array it was; the many-coloured jackets of the riders gleaming in the sunshine like a moving bed of tulips. The awful moment for the start had arrived, and they gathered for the final struggle, when The Libel—one of the favourites, as it will be seen—reared, and, striking out, caught Nat, the rider of Alarm, heavily on the left wrist, which prevented his holding his horse, which then ran away with him, and fell over the ropes; he was presently caught, however, and took part in the mighty struggle for

#### THE DERBY STAKES.

Of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three yrs old; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs towards the police regulations of the course. Last mile and half. (138 Subs.)

Mr. Gratwick's The Merry Monarch, by Slane	..	(F. Bell)	1
Mr. A. Johnstone's Annandale	..	(Marson)	2
Mr. Gully's Old England	..	(S. Day)	3
Mr. Mostyn's Fantasa	..	(Marlow)	4

The following also started, but were not placed:—

Lord Stradbroke's Idas	..	(G. Edwards)	0
Mr. Gully's Weatherbit	..	(J. Day, jun.)	0
Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel	..	(Calloway)	0
Mr. Gratwick's Doleful	..	(H. Bell)	0
Lord Chesterfield's Pam	..	(F. Butler)	0
Mr. Ford's Fuzbos	..	(Sly)	0
Colonel Cradock's Jinglepot	..	(Templeman)	0
Duke of Richmond's Laird o' Cockpen	..	(Whitehouse)	0
Mr. Wreford's Worthless	..	(J. Howlett)	0
Mr. St. Paul's Mentor	..	(Lye)	0
Colonel Peet's Cobweb colt	..	(E. Edwards)	0
Mr. Waller's Columbus	..	(Wakefield)	0
Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon	..	(Boyce)	0
Mr. Worley's John Davis	..	(Crouch)	0
Mr. A. W. Hill's Salopian	..	(Denman)	0
Colonel Anson's Kedger	..	(Simpson)	0
Lord Glasgow's Miss Whip colt	..	(Holmes)	0
Lord Verulam's Corumba colt	..	(W. Cotton)	0
Sir G. Heathcote's Gwylor	..	(Chapple)	0
Mr. Theobald's Desperation	..	(Bartholomew)	0
Mr. Linton's Cabin Boy	..	(Buckle)	0
Mr. Greville's Alarm	..	(Nat)	0
Mr. Watt na Adonis	..	(Hornby)	0
Mr. Ferguson's Clear-the-Way	..	(Robinson)	0
Mr. Coleyman's Young Eclipse	..	(W. Coleman)	0
Mr. Myton's Black Prince	..	(Copeland)	0
Mr. Mack's Little Jack (Chance colt)	..	(Balchin)	0

#### BETTING AT STARTING.

3 to 1 agst Idas (t); 7 to 2 agst Weatherbit (t); 6 to 1 agst The Libel (t); 10 to 1 agst Alarm; 20 to 1 each agst Pam, Doleful, and Fuzbos; 22 to 1 each agst Pan-tas and Old England; 30 to 1 agst Jinglepot; 40 to 1 each agst Mentor and Worthless; 50 to 1 each agst Columbus, Laird o' Cockpen, Cobweb colt, and Annandale; 1000 to 15 each agst Miss Whip colt and Wood Pigeon; 2000 to 10 agst Clear-the-way.

The winner was not named in the Ring, though, of course, he belonged to the backers of Forth's lot. As soon as the horses had got off, and settled in their places, Kedger took the lead, but at no great speed, for the pace was not good the first half of the distance. The foremost rank up the hill consisted of Kedger, Wood Pigeon, Annandale, Old England, Pantasa, The Merry Monarch, Idas, and Pam. Thus they rounded Tattenham Corner; and, in making the descent to the road, Pam fouled Wood Pigeon and fell, and Weatherbit certainly jumped over him—if not some of the others, including Clear-the-Way. As soon as they were over the road, The Merry Monarch took the lead, followed by Annandale, who could never reach him—Old England, and Pantasa. And thus ended the Derby of 1845, in which the worst horses, without any exception, were those selected by the public for favourites; the very last being Idas, "the crack," backed not long before at 2 to 1!!! The winner is in the Leger, and, moreover, is a very fine animal.

The Derby is won: the steeds turn round—the jockeys return to weigh. Holy Mother of Moses! has it entered the heart of man—even an Irishman—to conceive the tearing and swearing, the howling and screaming, that rend the sky? Quick as thought a circle of policemen and truncheons is formed, into which the horses are received as they arrive, and against which a roaring tide of humanity is dashing as fiercely as the vexed ocean. Look at the Grand Stand! Behold two acres of countenances uplifted to the clouds, wedged as closely as Yarmouth bloaters in a barrel, and resembling nothing in nature but a dish of opened oysters! The great globe is shaken: Echo gives up the ghost—the thunder hides its diminished head, as, with the roar of ten thousand volcanoes, myriads of furious lungs crash forth—"WHO HAS WON?"

Who thinks of racing after a Derby? There was a galloping of horses, indeed, but none to care for it. There was a pouring forth of creature comforts, and such *palads* to welcome them! Thus, then, the company feasted; and anon turned to their recreations—the exhibitions of the "Flying Woltigeurs," "the Egyptian Gymnastics—individuals with never no backbones, but only a morsel of gristle as holds 'em together;" minstrels, who dispense melody by the mile—a penny a fathom; conjurors, who swallow knives and forks like gingerbread nuts; and last, not least, the man who balances the donkey on the tip of his nose, and keeps continually crying aloud, "Now then, ladies and gentlemen, a few more coppers and up he goes."

But there must be an end to all things—yea, even to a Derby Day: and now the note of preparation sounds for the retreat. Disastrous was that return in full many an instance, and yet were its ills borne with a philosophy seldom found in the flesh—of the cockney. There were terrible collisions and full many a capsizé: one which lodged a party of six in the limbs of a wet ditch, about a mile from the Course, was an extreme case. "Will nobody save my frock?"—that I should get it ruined the first day I put it on! And my bonnet—oh! do—do save that. Whatever shall I do?" This came from the bottom of a heart, on which sixteen summers had left no deeper cause for anxiety. Other scenes by the road were those better suited to the pencil of the caricaturist than the pen of the philosopher, and these are well delineated by one who has made human absurdities his study. See how he treads on their kibes through Sutton and Mitcham, even unto Kennington, of the remorseless "pike" and unstinted vocabulary—where men are allowed to use their own parts of speech, on condition of paying the gate twice over. And now the tale is told and illustrated, say, is not the Derby Day a "great fact"—a passing *tableau* of English character? The world can furnish no festival within a thousand per cent. of its "pride, pomp, and circumstance;" a whole year is occupied in getting up its interest by all imaginable artifices for awakening men's hopes and fears. What a commentary it is on the spirit of our land, where order and disorder reign in most admired method. The race for the Derby, with its Course kept as free and clear as though it ran through a

wilderness instead of among a vast multitude, is the emblem of our treatment of business: the jollification which succeeds is the true type of the natural idiosyncrasy—the most naturally quaint and social in the world,

When once you've melted its confounded ice.

#### THE DERBY DAY.—1845.

The Derby Day! it always was a famous Day in the annals of our English spring; Coming with hope to lure or fraud to shame us, With the bee honey or the waspish sting, With some proud winner every one could name us, Or else the field deceiving all the ring. Since London Cockney left the stone called "Curb"—he Never loved any "Epsom" like the Derby!

The Derby was the Crack! not the old Oaks! Rode by a small slight weight upon a filly. No! 'twas the Derby furnished all the jocks: O'Connell made one on the "Derby Dilly!"

The "Derby Station" is no common hoax, Where a man's kept, and must dine *will he—nil he!* Or at least pay the forfeit of a sinner, And *tip for*, if he does not eat, his dinner!

The Derby Wordsworth's and O'Connell's (Dan) Had (in the poetry) its "Six inside;" A small, genteel bus—unlike the van In which your human "Cockney-hundred" rides,

With sixty women and one happy man Within; the rest upon the roof astride; Whose horses' noses—with the seldom bag on—Can't smell the pull of drawing such a waggon.

But touching "Six insides"—that Derby thought, With all its old felicity, must yield,

When understood outsiders—all unbought— Come in, and beat the favourites with the field.

Stanley may laugh—O'Connell goes for naught!

The Derby 'scutcheon's lost its inside shield,

And Fortune's got a sudden whim for letting The horses win that are not in the betting!

The Derby Day! What kind of day is that?

There's John Day senior and John Day young,

And both are far above the "All round my hat,"

Turf-confidence, that has a blabbing tongue.

But then there's William Day, who fast and flat,

Sells all the other Days helives among,

And proves to Gully that his horse is mull'd,

So notwithstanding Gully—Gully's gull'd!

The Derby Day! In Tattersall's famed yard

There used to be some betting, fair and free;

And so there is; but people on their guard

Are seriously requested now to be;

When the same shining process maketh hard

The conscience of the groom and briber, he

(The latter) half drives gentlemen away,

And makes them shy of any Derby Day!

No matter! Wednesday's Derby did its work,

And a good quadruped victor won;

'Twas not a horse named after Jew or Turk,

But after the Eighth Harry—king of fun—

Whose pleasure seldom did reflection irk,

But passing all the turf faiths followed none!

With such a *Merry Monarch* in its train,

What wonder that the Day began to rain!

And rain it did—and many trod the Course

As if they really thought the ground was soft,

As the wise heads who guessed they knew the horse,

That eat the winner's pay from out his loft;

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The leading subject just now is the curiosity excited by the calculating child, young Prolongeau, whom I mentioned in a former letter. The parents disavow any desire of emolument in the exhibition of the extraordinary powers of the boy. He is only six years of age, but he effects by heart, and with the greatest facility, not only the most complicated numerical calculations, but many algebraical problems. Formerly there frequently appeared children who were supposed to possess naturally these combinatory powers. In England such have appeared at various periods. In Italy a boy, Zuccaro, born close to Syracuse—the birthplace of Archimedes—a curious coincidence, who, entirely untaught, could guess the abstrusest points in algebra; a sum was voted for his future education, and a new Newton was supposed to reillumine the world of science. But soon appeared two rival children, and in Paris the young Mangiameli did arithmetical wonders. But who ever heard of either of these prodigies since their childhood? The general opinion, however, seems to be that the Government is judicious in watching over the future development of the boy, and to superintend his education. But would it not be as well to seek out the many adults who have already proved, by positive success, wonderfully scientific abilities, who might assist the progress of mathematical science, but have been hindered by pecuniary obstacles from pursuing this enlightened career? A great nation should learn that glory and genius contribute principally to the establishment of the moral grandeur of a people.

We are getting somewhat clear just now of the horse-racing mania; yet, really, taking it all in all, the attempts were not very ridiculous. The French turfites are in high glee at what they call their equine superiority. One man said to me—"We shall make your boasted Epsom races and Newmarket look small in a short time." Louis Philippe is doing his utmost to increase the desire and to enlarge the taste. He told Lord J.—that such sports improved the physical powers of both man and horse; and that, as far as depended on his efforts, every town and village in France should have a race course. I think the feeling is gaining ground here; and a few well-established "sweeps" would turn out a capital job for the speculators. Preparations are making at Pau for the end of July and the beginning of August. At Nancy, at Angers, at Limoges, at Pompadour, at Aurillac, at Bordeaux, and at Tarbes, these races come off between June and July. Upwards of 100,000 francs are to be run for; no bad thing. If the people were not "ignorant and unwilling to be taught," racing would quickly improve, and become, in a few years, a grand national sport.

Israel's new book of "The Sybil" is quite the rage here. Many persons suppose his works emanate from certain Talmudic apologetics; others imagine him to be the bona fide "Juif Errant," and that his works will ultimately disperse Jesuitism; others deem him to be a retailer of Turkish tales; and, again, that he is a sort of Eastern Jack Cade. I assure you, that the majority of literary flaneurs spout nothing but "Coningsby," and to allude to the "Sybil" is a *pas de paix* to the intellectual salons. A certain oracle, who does considerably for "La Presse," and who is notorious for talking *feuilletons*, which are swallowed with great *gout* by the gapers, preached a good hour the other evening at Madame G. C.'s upon the subject. "Coningsby," said the learned Pundit, "is a romance, wretchedly composed, confused, in which the incoherence of the subject leads its author into all sorts of awkward dilemmas; he did not think him so brilliant as Horace Walpole, or so satirical as Addison." I said, "Perhaps you mean Swift." "No," replied the *littérateur*, "I mean Addison, the author of 'Gulliver's Travellers.'" This, I assure you, is not exaggerated or coloured. You can have no idea of the entire and blind ignorance the majority of Frenchmen have of English literature. Their Alpha and Omega are Scott and American Cooper in romance, and Byron in poetry; the latter they still believe to have been a corsair, who was a lineal descendant of Don Juan; that he committed several assassinations in the Levant, and that he was hung as a traitor for placing certain Greek papers into the possession of Ali Pacha.

I doubt whether the excitement in London, relative to the Royal "Bal Costume," be greater than it is in Paris. The invitation sent by Queen Victoria to the Duke and Duchess de Nemours has set all the *haute voile* on the *qui vive*. Libraries have been ransacked, portfolios of scarce prints have been examined, and every possible and impossible source of authority been resorted to, for the illustration of correct and becoming costumes. Perruquiers and shoemakers, modistes and manquins, here play characters of as vast importance as diplomats and their diplomatic dancés. The diamonds of the Duchess would almost purchase the fee simple of the mines of Potosi, and the outlay for the voyage would reach a kingdom's annual rent. The compliment is considered flattering, and tends to strengthen the report of the British Queen's visit to Louis Philippe. It is supposed that her Majesty will in person give her consent to the Duke and Duchess. The presence of her Majesty within the walls of the Tuilleries would be positive balm of Gilead to the Citizen King. And I firmly believe that the people here would welcome her with the wild enthusiasm which characterises the nation, whatever be their feelings for *perfidie Albion*. A large number of dresses intended for the brilliant occasion have been ordered here by many of your leaders of fashion. I have seen the material for one dress, the cost of which alone is £1200. All our coiffeurs are busily engaged in fashioning head dresses; and all the old-fashioned jewellery, which a month since might have been purchased for an old song, is now deemed of priceless worth. Lord M.—'s dress alone would melt a small principality. The Duke and Duchess have been practising the minuet and gavot with most praiseworthy diligence, and the French Court look forward with great hope that their young representatives will eclipse all possible rivalry.

## FRANCE.

There are several topics of political interest in the Paris papers this week. Some agitation had been created among the journalists by the refusal of the Emperor of Morocco to ratify the treaty concluded between his Envoy and General De la Rue. According to the *Débats*, the Emperor asserts that his Envoy exceeded his powers in negotiating the treaty of commerce, for which he had no instructions. The Opposition papers, of course, ascribe the non-ratification of this treaty to British influence or intrigue. The *Constitutionnel*, however, frankly questions the correctness of this imputation.

The *Presse* announces that the apartments of Henry IV. in the Louvre, which are situated between the Egyptian Museum and the Spanish Gallery, are being prepared for the reception of visitors of distinction. It adds that the Queen of England will be lodged in those apartments, in case she should carry into execution her plan of a visit to Paris. She could, in that case, proceed to the Tuilleries through a suite of apartments and of galleries of a greater extent than any which probably exist in the world.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte visited the Hotel of the Invalides a few days since. His resemblance to Napoleon caused an immense excitement amongst the old soldiers, who crowded round the Emperor's nephew.

A report has been in circulation in Paris that Don Carlos had at last abdicated in favour of his son, the Prince of Asturias. It was believed that Don Carlos had accompanied that formal communication by a demand of permission to go whither he will, "there being now no reason for continuing him in captivity." It is further said that the Prince of the Asturias has demanded passports to proceed to Spain, as a faithful subject of Her Majesty Queen Isabella II.

The *National* announces the death by apoplexy of M. Merilhou, peer of France. He had, since the revolution of July, filled the offices of Minister of Public Instruction and Keeper of the Seals.

The political world in Paris has been rather excited by the letter of Queen Pomaré to the King of the French, which was published in the English papers from the *Polynésien*, a journal printed in the Sandwich Islands. The letter comprises a long list of grievances alleged by Queen Pomaré against Admiral Dupetit Thouars and Captain Brutat, and supposing Louis Philippe to restore her to power. The language used in regard to the French officers by Queen Pomaré, has excited a vast deal of anger among the Opposition papers.

The *Débats* states that two despatches have been received from Marshal Bugeaud, dated the 9th and 16th inst. In the first, the marshal announces his arrival in the Ouanresen, and his preparatory movements. In the second, he gives an account of two affrays on the 13th, between the rear-guard of a convoy and about 500 Kabyles, who attacked it. The enemy were beaten off, with the loss of several killed and 20 prisoners. The French, who had only eight killed and 15 wounded, captured 300 head of cattle, and made other booty. Another affair of slight importance took place on the following day. Marshal Bugeaud states that, in the evening of the 14th some tribes made their submission. The entire insurrection in the Ouanresen was caused, he says, by the same Scherif who raised the Dahra, and who presented himself as a kind of prophet sent by God to deliver Algeria from the Christians. Two other impostors, however, are stated to have appeared, one in the Mountain and the other in the Dahra. He attributes the revolts to the expectation of the arrival of Abd-el-Kader.

## SPAIN.

The latest letters from Madrid state that the Queen of Spain closed the session of the Cortes, in person, on the 23rd instant. The new constitution was promulgated the same day. There was no political news in circulation.

THE GRAND POLISH FANCY AND FULL DRESS BALL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 13TH.—Most ladies will appear in the fancy dresses worn by them at her Majesty's Ball; and some of the airs, characteristic of the historical period selected by the Queen, will be again performed at the above fete.

THE PIT CLUB.—The members of the Pitt Club met on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, in celebration of their usual anniversary. The party consisted of about fifty; the chair being filled by the Earl of Eldon, the President of the Club, who was supported by Lord Kenyon, Lord Fetherstonha, Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M.P., Mr. G. W. J. Repton, M.P., Sir John Chetwode, M.P., Colonel Conolly, M.P., Mr. Quintin Dick, M.P., Mr. J. Neeld, M.P., Mr. Blakemore, M.P., Sir John Croft, Sir R. P. Glyn, Mr. E. Neale, &c. The meeting passed off with much cordiality, and the party broke up before eleven o'clock.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS BILL.—Lord COTTENHAM moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill. He detailed the proceedings that had taken place in Parliament during the last few years on the subject, and explained the provisions of his bill, which were nearly similar to the measure brought forward by the present Government in 1843.—The bill excited some discussion between the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and the Lord Chancellor. The latter noble and learned lord intimated that the Government did not intend to oppose the bill, which was read a second time, and the house adjourned till Friday (yesterday).

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POPULATION.—Lord J. RUSSELL brought forward his Resolutions respecting the Condition of the Labouring Poor of England. He commenced by vindicating the general nature of his propositions, on the ground that the Government disconvened attempts of individual members to bring in legislative measures, because it considered that Government alone ought to be responsible for them. Lord John Russell next entered into various details to show the miserable condition of the labouring classes. Some families lived upon bread, flour, oatmeal, potatoes, and milk. The wages in agricultural counties did not exceed seven or eight shillings a week. Under these circumstances, the dwellings of these labourers were totally insufficient to furnish ordinary comforts, the families were crowded together without regard to any rule of delicacy, and many members of the family were obliged to sleep in the same room, and neither health nor comfort was consulted in the arrangements necessary to be made in order to obtain that room for which they alone could afford to pay rent. After referring to the rise and gradual extension of the national debt, and the Bank Restriction Act of 1797, the tendency of which, he maintained, was to degrade the labourer, he went on to describe the origin and operation of the modern system of restriction and monopoly—a system which was supposed by some to be of such antiquity as to be interwoven with the constitution of the country, and which had been termed protection to native industry. The tendency of this system was, in his opinion, to impair the efficiency of labour, and they had now arrived at that period when they must maintain the protection laws in their full power, or abandon them as vicious and unsound. Abstractedly, Parliament had no right to interfere with the choice of a man as to the cheapest or dearest market for his labour or produce; but, in removing restrictive laws, it was manifestly unjust to apply free trade principles to the humbler and operative classes, and to leave monopoly in operation on all articles in which individuals of great possession and ancestral honours were concerned. He introduced his proposal respecting the Corn-laws rather to show the Government that they ought not to leave the Corn-law where it was, than to suggest what should be done. His own opinion, however, was that, after all the discussion which had occurred, we could not now fairly and reasonably propose the ss. fixed duty of 1841, but he thought 4s., 5s., or 6s., would be the duty which he should recommend. Lord J. Russell repeated his objections to the sliding-scale, and then referred to the existing poor-law, and strongly urged the necessity of a more equitable adjustment of the law of settlement, and recommended a well considered scheme of emigration, and a more general diffusion of education. He also reminded the house, that while pious men met almost daily to consider what money they should distribute in China, the South Sea Islands, or in Africa, for the promotion of the Christian faith, they had in the county of Sussex, and in almost every other county of England and Wales, numbers of persons who become inmates of the gaols, and fell under the lash of the criminal laws, being totally ignorant of every duty which a Christian should perform. (Loud cheers from both sides of the house.) For this reason he wished to provide a remedy for the ignorance that prevailed. Lord J. Russell, having propounded his views, moved the following Resolutions, which embodied them. They have already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, but it is necessary to repeat them, in order fully to elucidate the subject.

1. That the present state of political tranquillity, and the recent revival of trade, afford to this house a favourable opportunity to consider of such measures as may tend permanently to improve the condition of the labouring classes.  
2. That those laws which impose duties usually called protective tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the free interchange of commodities, and so impose on the people unnecessary taxation.  
3. That the present Corn-law tends to check improvements in agriculture, produces uncertainty in all farming speculations, and holds out to the owners and occupiers of land prospects of special advantage, which it fails to secure.  
4. That this house will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.  
5. That the freedom of industry would be promoted by a careful revision of the law of parochial settlement which now prevails in England and Wales.  
6. That a systematic plan of colonisation would partially relieve those districts of the country where the deficiency of employment has been most injurious to the labourers in that order fully to elucidate the subject.

7. That the improvements made of late years in the education of the people, as well as its more general diffusion, have been seen with satisfaction by this house.  
8. That this house will be ready to give its support to measures, founded on liberal and comprehensive principles, which may be conducive to the further extension of religious and moral instruction.  
9. That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to lay the foregoing resolutions before her Majesty.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved an amendment to the effect that the present time of tranquillity afforded a favourable opportunity for giving immediate attention to the claims so repeatedly urged in the petitions of the people for an extension of parliamentary suffrage.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Lord J. Russell, said he was ready to admit that the noble lord had referred to the various matters comprised in his comprehensive speech with fairness and good temper, but he complained of the unspecific nature of the resolutions. The great object of Mr. Huskisson had been the substitution of protective for prohibitive legislation, and such was the policy of the present Government. He contended that a fixed duty on corn would operate injuriously, and, in times of scarcity, could not be maintained; while, under the present system, prices were equitable, and the supply of corn steady and regular. By their recent measures for the reduction of protective duties, the present Government had gone to the verge of throwing land out of cultivation, and masses of the agricultural population out of employment. He admitted that there were great difficulties in grappling with the question, as, since the present Government had come into power, the population had increased one million and a half. He then referred to various returns, for the purpose of showing that the labouring classes, in amount of wages, and command over the necessities of life, were in a very different position from what they were a few years since. Admitting the influence of a good harvest, he thought the Government was entitled to some credit for the change. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the improved position of our commercial affairs, and the large amount of capital invested in railway and other speculations. He disapproved of any Government plan of emigration, inasmuch as voluntary emigration was at present going forward fully equal to the wants of our colonies. He believed the education of the people had been, of late years, materially improved, and that the means at present adopted for the purpose were carried out in the most efficient manner. After expressing the anxiety of the Government to do everything in their power to promote the physical and moral welfare of the people, he met the proposition of the noble lord by moving the previous question.—Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Tyrrell, Lord Pollington, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Scott, addressed the house, and the debate was then adjourned till Wednesday, it not being the intention of the house to meet on Tuesday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## DECISION ON LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. P. HOWARD recommended the debate on Lord J. Russell's Resolutions with a speech in opposition to them, on the ground that they were of an abstract and impracticable character.—Mr. B. ESCOTT opposed them because they would lead to a change of Government. Such a change would risk the continuance of that tranquillity and prosperity which resulted from the measures of the present Government, and he could not consent to peril existing prosperity for doubtful prospective advantages.—The subject appeared to excite so little interest, that an attempt was made, while Mr. Escott was speaking, to "count out the house." There were, however, more than 40 members present.—Captain PECHELL supported the Resolutions, and Sir J. WALSH opposed them.—Lord HOWICK, in support of the Resolutions, contended that the present being a time of unusual prosperity, was the most advantageous moment for considering the condition of the people with a view to its improvement, before we were again visited, as we had a right to anticipate we should be, by deficient harvests. The noble lord dwelt strongly upon the necessity of encouraging the spread of education, which could only be done by raising the English labourer from the poverty by which he was too frequently beset, and this again could be best accomplished by the removal of those restrictions which prevented them from turning their industry to the best advantage.—Sir R. PEEL contrasted the opinions of Lord J. Russell and Lord Howick; and, while advertizing to the apparent indifference of the house to the condition of the labouring classes, gave his opinion that this indifference was caused by the conviction that the Resolutions were not calculated to lead to any practical result. He addressed himself to the topics of Lord J. Russell's speech, insisting that the Government had introduced liberal and comprehensive measures. Advertising to the Corn Laws, Sir R. Peel said—"If I thought it advisable to come to the abstract resolution on this subject, I do not see how I could differ from the noble lord—because, when he asks us to consider the subject with such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial, I consider that that is the very course we have taken, and I confess I thought the noble lord was going to pay us a compliment on the course we pursued. ('Hear, hear,' and a laugh.) Instead of passing such resolutions, it was far better to deal practically with the various subjects they embraced as they became ripe for legislation, instead of dealing in promises, which, however easily made, were sometimes very difficult, as they had very recently experienced, to be carried out in all their details. Government had already done much towards the advancement of education and of other matters referred to in the resolutions of the noble lord; and they were ready to avail themselves of every opportunity as it arose to propose practical measures for the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes.—After a reply from Lord J. RUSSELL, and a few words from Lord CLEMENTS against the resolutions, a division took place. The result was—

For Mr. S. Crawford's amendment .. .. .. 33  
Against it .. .. .. 253  
Majority against the amendment .. .. .. 220

The house then divided on the resolutions:—

For the resolutions .. .. ..	104
For the previous question .. .. ..	182
Majority against the resolutions .. .. ..	78

The house sat till two o'clock in the morning.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the case of the action of Howard v. Gosset. The report stated that on Tuesday last judgment was obtained against Sir William Gosset, and a verdict of £200 returned, execution upon which would be levied on the 2nd of June. The committee recommended that a writ of error should be brought on the judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench. As the execution would not prejudice the proceedings in the writ of error, the committee did not feel it expedient to prevent the levy. The Solicitor-General then moved that the report be printed. After some discussion, the motion was agreed to, and it was arranged that the matter should be taken into consideration to-morrow (Friday).

In answer to a question from Lord J. Russell, Sir R. PEEL said, negotiations of a treaty with Brazil were still in progress, if he could use such a word in a case where the movements were so dilatory. The negotiations certainly had not been broken off.

Sergeant MURPHY then brought forward his motion for a committee to inquire into the subject of the levying of Ministers' Money in Ireland. During the discussion the house was counted out; at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

In the first part of the evening many petitions were presented against the Mayooh Grant, the Charitable Trusts Bill, and the Union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.

POST OFFICE OFFENCES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—Earl RADNOR moved the second reading of this bill.—Lord STANLEY objected to this bill.—A long debate arose, which lasted till midnight, and on a division the bill was rejected by 55 to 9.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

This being the last day for receiving reports on private bills, other than railway bills, a great number were brought up. The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The York and North Midland Railway (Bridlington Branch) Bill, the York and Scarborough Railway Deviation Bill, the Ely and Huntingdon Railway Bill, the Bristol and Exeter Railway Branches Bill, the Hull and Selby Railway (Bridlington Branch) Bill, the Bradford and London and Birmingham Railway Bill, and the Dunstable and London and Birmingham Railway Bill.

Mr. MORRISON moved that the time for receiving the report from the Committee on the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland Bill be extended till Wednesday, the 4th day of June next.—Agreed to.

Mr. H. HINDE moved that there be laid before the house the evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway and the Northumberland Railway Bills, relating to the atmospheric principle of traction, and that the same be printed at the expense of the promoters of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company. The hon. member said he understood there was no opposition to the motion.—Motion agreed to.

The Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth Railway Bill and the Goole and Doncaster Railway Bill were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

A number of petitions in favour of and against certain railway bills were presented by different members.

Mr. W. PATTEN postponed the third reading of the Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton Railway Bill until Monday next.

Mr. GROGAN moved that the time for receiving the Report upon the Dublin Pipe Water Bill be extended until Friday, the 6th of June next.—Agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER brought in the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Bill, which was read a first time.—Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE moved that the time for presenting a petition for leave to bring in the Kentish Coast Railway Bill be further extended till Tuesday, the 10th day of June next.—After a few observations from Mr. Greene, Lord G. Somerset, and Mr. T. S. Duncombe, the motion was postponed until Tuesday.

Mr. FELLOWES presented petitions against the Poor-law Settlement Bill, and against the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from the merchants and traders in the City of London, complaining of the practice of the General Post Office in exacting an extra fee for the early delivery of letters, and praying for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject.



EPSOM RACES—THE RETURN / THE DERBY—DRAWN BY LEECH.



MR. GRATWICKE'S: "THE MERRY MONARCH," THE WINNER OF "THE DERRY."—DRAWN BY HERRING.—(See page 338.)

## THE MERRY MONARCH

Is a bright bay horse, 16 hands high, with good head, *very* light neck, high in his withers, large ribs, deep brisket, oblique shoulders, good arms, and flat legs; good open feet; turns his toes a little out; straight back; tail set on well; quarters long, large thighs and gaskins, with good hocks, which he rather twists out in walking.

## PIGEON EXPRESSES.

Advantage has been taken, from the earliest ages, of the strong, sustained, and rapid flight of various species of the Turkish Pigeon, to employ it in the conveyance of information between distant points. Thus, in the antique sculptures, we see the birds, in pairs, yoked to the chariots of angelic couriers; in the early histories of romance, we read of pigeons being used to convey the welcome intelligence of succour and relief to besieged cities, of

battles lost or won; and in the poetry and tales of the East, they are frequently described as the carriers of lover's vows. At the present day, when a utilitarian spirit gives character to the age, they are employed in all cases where extraordinary dispatch is required; and in Holland, France, and our own country, very expensive establishments are maintained for breeding, training, and dispatching them. The great use of a pigeon express is found in forwarding intelligence from Paris to London, by way of Boulogne and Folkstone, and on that line of flight the system may be studied by the curious with advantage. The principle on which the whole business proceeds, is found in the singular attachment shown by the pigeon for the place of its birth; for to that loved spot, the bold carrier, urged by an irresistible instinct, will wing his way back from a distance, even though he should have been born, from his home the space of many hundred miles. Upon such occasions,



STARTING THE PIGEON EXPRESS.

the bird, on being set at liberty, soars at once to a high altitude by a series of evolutions, and then, as if it saw its birth-place—the old familiar nook—it darts off with immense velocity, and pursues a course so true, that neither the direction of a compass nor the dictates of experience could devise a better. In this way, the pigeon bred at Folkstone, flies with his despatch from Boulogne to Folkstone; the native of Sittingbourne, from Folkstone to Sittingbourne; the "carrier" of Gravesend, from Sittingbourne to Gravesend; and the prime game bird of the metropolis, from Gravesend to London; completing the entire journey, from the coast of France to the British capital, in about one hour and a half. At the places here mentioned, establishments are kept by the London stockbrokers, to convey to their several coteries the price and circumstances of foreign stocks. The despatch is usually written in symbols, on a strip of oiled French tissue paper, and wound tightly round a leg of the bird. In this position it is not visible to a spectator, and has the further advantage of not impeding the flight. Before starting, the bird is kept for some time without food, and is fed immediately on reaching his station. In training them for the channel passage, short distances are first tried; and a despatch journey is not ventured till many preliminary ones have been accomplished.



CARRIER PIGEON.

We have chosen the present racing season as an appropriate opportunity for illustrating what may be termed a system of Pigeon Expresses. They have been numerously employed during the present week in transmitting the results of the Epsom Meeting; and on Wednesday must have conveyed unwelcome intelligence to scores of "knowing ones."

## CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

There were various public rejoicings on Tuesday, in celebration of her Majesty's natal day.

There was a grand inspection of the Household Troops in St. James's Park, fronting the Horse Guards. The different regiments were attired in new uniforms. Shortly before ten o'clock, a battalion of each of the three regiments of Foot Guards, accompanied by their respective bands, and that of the Life Guards, marched on to the parade. The troops being drawn up in line, shortly after ten o'clock his Royal Highness Field Marshal Prince Albert, as Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards; his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Colonel of the 1st or Grenadier Guards; and his Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, rode on to the parade. The three bands, having formed into one, struck up the National Anthem when Prince Albert made his appearance. After the troops were inspected, they marched past the Royal staff, presenting arms, and the bands playing some of the most favourite airs. Both on arriving and returning, the Prince and the Duke of Wellington were most enthusiastically cheered.

The club-houses and the theatres were tastefully illuminated at night; and the early part of the evening being fine, a considerable crowd gathered in the public streets, to see the splendid sight. Her Majesty's tradesmen, too, very generally illuminated, and the west end of the town was quite in a blaze. The principal emblems were roses and thistles, with stars and crowns, while the letters V and A were frequently repeated.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Algernon George Percy, Lord Louvaine, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Beverley, and Miss Louisa Drummond, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry and Lady Harriet Drummond, was solemnised on Monday at St. George's Church, Hanover square.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships, with the transport, in tow of the *Rattler* steam-sloop and the *Monkey* tug, weighed anchor on Saturday, in Aldborough Bay, and proceeded to the Orkney Islands, on their way to the Arctic Circle.

LAUNCH OF A WAR-STEAMER.—On Saturday last a first-class steamer, named the *Inflexible*, 1100 tons burthen, was launched at the royal dockyard at Pembroke. The dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 186 feet; extreme breadth, 36 feet; and depth in hold, 20 feet. The armament is to consist of six large guns, four twenty-four pounders, and two eighty-four pounders.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT LINCOLN.—Some excitement has been caused at Lincoln, in consequence of the supposed murder of Mr. R. Hoyle, a medical practitioner, residing at the village of Heighington, on the river Witham. On Thursday afternoon week Mr. Hoyle, who has an extensive practice in the neighbourhood, made a professional visit to the Five-mile House, and then rode up to Lincoln, and passed the evening with Mr. East, of Motherby hill, from whose house he set out at eleven o'clock, to return home. He, unfortunately, however, from some unknown cause, has never reached his destination. He has been traced to have gone from Lincoln by the nearest way, a bridle-road along the river bank, which is much higher than by the high road to Washington and Heighington; and early on Friday morning week a farming man, in the service of Mr. William Cappe, of Canwick, found Mr. Hoyle's pony fastened by the bridle to a gate on the river bank, near to Washington, more than two miles from Lincoln; one of his gloves being thrust under the saddle, and the stirrups tied or knotted together, and thrown over on one side. An alarm was instantly given, and a strong conviction prevailed that he had been waylaid, murdered, and thrown into the river. Diligent search was made for the body, by dragging the river, but without success. Mr. Hoyle left Mr. East's house perfectly sober. It is not known how much money he had in his pockets, but he took out a £10 note, which it cannot be ascertained has been paid away anywhere in Lincoln. On Saturday morning Temperton's steam packet, from Boston, brought up a hat to Lincoln, which had been found in the river Witham the day before, and it has been identified as belonging to Mr. Hoyle. The deceased was 35 years of age, and has left a family of eleven children.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 1.—Second Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 2.—The Lord George Gordon Riots commenced, 1780.  
 TUESDAY, 3.—William Harvey died, 1657.  
 WEDNESDAY, 4.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands divided, 1831.  
 THURSDAY, 5.—King of Hanover born, 1771.  
 FRIDAY, 6.—Corpus Christi.  
 SATURDAY, 7.—The Reform Bill passed, 1832.

## HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*\* Owing to the large space occupied by the Engravings in the present Number all Answers to Correspondents are unavoidably omitted; but they will be inserted next week.

THE Print of Epsom Races—the Return from the Derby—is intended, for binding, as a folding plate.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1845.

THE "Derby" week is generally unproductive of political matters; the Queen's Birth-day, too, has co-operated with the Metropolitan holiday, and on Tuesday the Commons did not sit. The Peers, with the lordly love of leisure that distinguishes them, have had but two sittings during the week, as they honoured the anniversary of the Restoration on Thursday, like true and loyal nobles as they are. But the work of the House of Lords does not begin till a comparatively late period of the session; then the bills begin to be brought up from the Commons, and the labour of discussion in "another place" begins. Thus an animated debate is anticipated on Monday next, on the second reading of the Maynooth College bill; but for the past week the proceedings of the Upper House are a blank, with the solitary exception of Lord Cottenham's bill on the Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, which was read a second time on Monday last.

The business of the Commons has been almost entirely confined to the debate on Lord John Russell's nine resolutions respecting the labouring classes of the country.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The Queen's Birthday, on Tuesday, was celebrated by a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which was most numerously attended. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the great officers of the household, and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace, in four of the Royal carriages, shortly before two o'clock. On passing through the Park to St. James's, her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered by the thousands who had congregated to witness the brilliant spectacle.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George of Cambridge, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and those having the privilege of the *entrée*, arrived in full state, between one and two o'clock.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and most of the Cabinet Ministers, arrived at the Palace early.

The general company was exceedingly numerous. Various addresses of congratulation upon the occasion were presented.

The costumes of the ladies were very splendid. Her Majesty wore a court dress, composed of a sky-blue crêpe lisse dress, and tunic, elegantly trimmed with silver guipure flounces and insertions; train and body of rich blue and silver brocade, of British manufacture, lined with white satin, and trimmed with silver guipure insertions; body and sleeves ornamented with diamonds and silver guipure; plume of rich white feathers, blue flowers, silver lappets, and diamonds.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF HANOVER.—It is stated that there can be no longer any doubt respecting the interesting situation of the Crown Princess of Hanover. Her Royal Highness is in a satisfactory state of health.

THE DUKE DE NEMOURS.—His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours is expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace in the course of the ensuing week, on a short visit to her Majesty; and it is expected that the Duke will be present at her Majesty's grand *bal costume*, at Buckingham Palace, on the 6th of June.

DEATH OF LADY DE CLIFFORD.—The Dowager Lady de Clifford expired suddenly on Wednesday afternoon, shortly after one o'clock, at her residence on Carlton-house-terrace.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. May 29.

The following distinguished prizes have just been awarded as follows—

THE CHANCELLOR'S ENGLISH MEDAL.—Edward Henry Bickersteth, Trinity College, for the best English poem in heroic verse. Subject—"Cabal."

THE CAMDEN MEDAL.—James Leigh Jones, of King's College, for the best Latin poem in hexameter verse.

THE PORSON PRIZE.—Thomas Markby, of Trinity College. Subject—Shakespeare, Hamlet, Act I. From the beginning of Scene 3 to the words—

"Though none else near."

Metre—"Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acaetalecticum."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE SALE OF THE FLEET PRISON.—On Monday the last portion of the Fleet Prison was disposed of by auction. The materials sold comprised the south wing of the principal building, eight iron fire-proof floors, 500,000 &c. The entire building, which, with the site, was bought by the Corporation of the City of London for £25,000, fetched £4900; being about £1000 more than the estimate of the surveyor. This is exclusive of the high walls which are erected on either side of the late prison, and are valued at

£1000. They will still remain, as it is not yet determined to what purpose the site shall be appropriated. The bricks alone sold for £2320.

THE LEAGUE BAZAAR.—The League Bazaar closed on Tuesday. The number admitted on that day was 10,364. Upwards of one hundred thousand persons have been visitors during the seventeen days the Bazaar has been open, and no complaints have been heard. As yet the accounts are not

paid for admission, goods to the amount of £20,000 have been contributed as free gifts. The services of 400 ladies on each day, most of them acting every day, and nearly 150 of them far distant from their homes, have been gratuitously rendered. The goods which are not sold will be taken to Manchester. The proceedings were wound up with a *sorée*, or musical promenade, on Wednesday evening, of which the *Times* gives this pleasant account:—"The chief occupation of the guests was in walking about, listening to the music, or gazing at the chiefs of the League, who were scattered among the gay crowd. All this occupied from about seven until nearly eleven, when some one more light-hearted (footed) than the rest, proposed dancing. The proposition was received with very general acclamation, and the fairer portion of the guests were in a decided flutter. But, alas! there is a sliding-scale, it seems, in sanctity, though the Leaguers do not recognize it in corn. So there was some demur to the proposed gaiety. A Dr. Price was the spokesman of these anti-salatory scruples, mounting the platform, so lately occupied by the fiercely graceful Julien and his band, and suggesting that there were many present who objected to dancing, and would be obliged to leave. A sensible cry of 'Let them leave then' was unheeded, until Mr. Fox, like a true peacemaker, declared himself a friend to 'free trade' in 'hops,' which joke immediately brought harmony in its train."

EXTRAORDINARY INFUX OF STRANGERS IN LONDON.—At no period, with the exception perhaps of a few days before and after the coronation of her Most Gracious Majesty, was London so full at the present moment. The cause of the extraordinary influx of strangers is principally owing to the present extraordinary rage for railroad speculations, and the desire to give all the principal cities and towns in the United Kingdom the benefits derivable from this great modern improvement. For one Irish line alone

there are nearly fifty witnesses in attendance to be examined before the committee, besides the numerous solicitors, agents, &c., to support and oppose the Bill introduced; and the benefits derivable to the hotel and tavern keeper are very considerable. The theatres, too, are reaping a profitable harvest, as well as the various exhibitions in the metropolis.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, May 24, was 810, an amount which exhibits a great decrease on both the vernal and annual averages, in which the numbers are 888 and 963. The mortality from diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration was, for the week, 227, showing a decrease on the vernal and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 267 and 192. During the same period the number of births registered was 1194, being an excess over the mortality of 384.

## IRELAND.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT TARA AND NAVAN.—In our late impression last week, we stated that the attempt to produce a monster meeting on Tara Hill was a failure. At three o'clock the head of the procession from Tara appeared in the town of Navan, where a meeting, in pursuance of requisition, had assembled. The estimated number of men then at Navan and along the line of the procession was not more than 7000 or 8000, although it appeared that Mr. O'Connell, in his after-dinner speech, in his usual figurative style, talked of having had 100,000 men around him. Nay, one of the Dublin papers magnified the number into 200,000. Mr. O'Connell's speech at the Navan meeting contained nothing new. He spoke of the necessity for Repeal, and thus described the position of affairs:—"The question is not between Whig and Tory—between Lord Melbourne and Sir Robert Peel—between Lord Stanley and Lord John Russell; the question is between no parties; but the question is, what will satisfy Ireland? (Cheers.) It is literally so; I am not exaggerating; there is nothing of the painting of my imagination in the description. England stands in this predicament: her Minister is in what the Americans—not very gracefully, but very truly—call a fix; he is all-powerful against his antagonists in Parliament, but he wants to know what is to be done for Ireland? Would he be so kind as to ask me? I think I can tell him at once. (Laughter.) I heard a little bird whisper Repeal. (Cheering.) Yes, I tell him nothing short of Repeal will do. He may try his experiments; he may give us a good bankers' bill; he may take off the glass duties; he may give us a bountiful grant, and an uncontaminated grant, to Maynooth; he may hold out the prospect of sustaining Education—but education does not consist merely in literature—it is not in Greek, or Latin, or science, or algebra, or in any branch of mathematics or natural philosophy, that education alone consists; no, education should form the mind, elevate the heart, direct the judgment, give to genius its wing, and to talents its display; education should confirm morality; give a zest to the finest feelings of humanity, and to religion an impulse. (Cheers.) But if there be an education to corrupt and to poison the source of literature, by making the youth subservient—if there be that kind of education that, instead of ennobling the mind, enriches the pocket at the expense of the integrity—if there be that kind of education that vitiates and contaminates—that makes the sycophant and the slave—that gives temptation to the renegade, and a bribe to the deserter from his conscience and his faith—if there be education of that kind, and the Minister offers it to us, I would not speak of his bounty, but the curse he would inflict on the country by such an education."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The chief subject of discussion at the Repeal Association, on Monday, was the bill proposed by Government to encourage education in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell energetically denounced that measure. He said, his opinion was, that a more atrocious bill was never attempted to be introduced. There was no necessity to cry, "Step into the auction," for this bill. He would not bid for it at all, and the only connection he wished to have with it was the "knocking it down." (Laughter.) He condemned the bill as a nefarious attempt to corrupt the rising youth of Ireland—to bribe them with a little Latin and Greek to become sneaking sycophants—to forget their love of country, and forsake the cause of nationality. What education could be given that could at all mitigate the horrible disgrace of the corruption which would ensue if this bill were made law. The professors would be like the revenue officers, or officers in the police. (Hear, hear.) As long as they continued unfriendly to their country they might remain in their places; but, if they suffered a word of a patriotic nature to escape their lips, while in these colleges, how long would they be lecturers? (Hear, hear.) In France a similar attempt was in the course of being made at present, and what a triumph to the patrons of infidelity there would be the passing of this bill be. (Hear, hear.) It was "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," and the opinion given by the Catholic prelates regarding it put an end to it altogether, in his mind. The other speakers coincided in this description of the bill.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—The Irish papers contain an account of a dreadful murder perpetrated on the 22nd inst., at a place called Drummoney, in the county of Longford. About five or six o'clock, on the evening of that day, a man named William Abbott was waylaid by a party of four ruffians, and beat and mangled in so dreadful a manner that death speedily ensued. The executive have offered a reward of £80 for the apprehension of the assassins.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN LIMERICK.—On Saturday last, about 12 o'clock, a most awful murder of a wife by her husband, and attempted suicide of the latter, took place at Highmount, near Ballingarry. A man named Blucher, married to a woman who kept a dancing school in the neighbourhood, locked himself up in his house with his wife, after sending every person out of the way on errands. A short time afterwards a little girl—Blucher's child—gave the alarm that her father was choking her mother. Some people collected around the house, and having broken in found him stretched near the door with his throat nearly severed across, and his stomach half ripped open with a reaping-hook. They found the poor woman quite dead near him—strangled. The man was still alive.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## SERIOUS FIRE AT RAGGETT'S HOTEL, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A fire broke out about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, at Raggett's Hotel, Dover-street, Piccadilly; and we deeply regret to state that several persons were burned to death, including Mrs. John Round, the lady of the member for Maldon, Essex, and Mr. Raggett and his daughter. The fire was discovered by police-constable 44 C, who observed smoke issuing through the windows on the southern corner of the first floor. Several persons quickly made their appearance at the front and back windows in their night-clothes. Such a strong hold had the fire obtained, that in less than ten minutes the flames were shooting forth from the windows with great fury, and extending nearly half way across the road.

The police constable, on giving the alarm, had the presence of mind to send messengers for the fire-escapes and engines; consequently, in a few minutes, two escapes, belonging to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, were at the scene of conflagration, and also the parish engine. The one belonging to the County Office was also early in arriving, as well as several belonging to the London Brigade and the West of England, from the station in Waterloo-road. The first object that was sought to be accomplished was the rescue of the inmates, but before ladders or the escapes could be placed in front of the building, a number of persons got out upon a small balcony over the doorway, and, being assisted by the police and neighbours, they were enabled to effect their escape in safety. The persons in the upper floors were obliged to remain until the escapes could be placed to their windows. As soon as that was done, several of them entered the machines, and were received below in safety.

The following facts, collected from statements made by the Earl of Huntingdon and other survivors, leave no doubt as to the origin of the fire, and that four persons at least, viz., Mrs. John Round, the lady of the hon. member for Maldon, Essex; Mr. Raggett and his daughter. The fire was discovered by police-constable 44 C, who observed smoke issuing through the windows on the southern corner of the first floor. Several persons quickly made their appearance at the front and back windows in their night-clothes. Such a strong hold had the fire obtained, that in less than ten minutes the flames were shooting forth from the windows with great fury, and extending nearly half way across the road.

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It appears that the hotel (which is a very capacious one) was, at the time of the outbreak, completely occupied by families, chiefly from the country. The Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, with their infant son, Lord Hastings, occupied the front drawing-room on the first floor, and the corresponding rooms above for their servants, Mrs. Jones, and the nursemaid, &c. The back drawing room was occupied by Mrs. John Round and her daughter (who had only arrived there late on Monday afternoon, from Brighton, to be presented at Court), and they had also a sitting-room and other apartments on the second floor. Another suite of apartments on the drawing-room floor were occupied by Mr. Richard Poer King and his sister; and beneath these were apartments in the occupation of Lord Louth, the Hon. Colonel Bouvier, and other gentlemen; the remainder of the building being devoted by Mr. Raggett to his own family and domestics, and those of the families staying at the hotel.

Singular as it may appear, when the fire was first discovered, the hotel had not been closed for the night. Mr. Raggett and his daughter retired to rest shortly before twelve o'clock, as did the servants, with the exception of the head waiter and the cook, who, as well as Mr. Raggett, junior, were sitting up for those inmates who had not returned home. Mrs. Round and her daughter had been to the St. James's Theatre, to see the French plays, and the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, to the Opera. Mrs. Round and her daughter came home a few minutes after twelve, and retired to her sitting-room, on the second floor, to partake of supper. They had scarcely sat down when the head waiter, who had seen Miss King, while going up-stairs, entering her bed-room at the back of the first floor, and who had again descended, was alarmed by hearing screams of fire. On rushing up to the first-floor landing, he met Miss King coming down in a distracted state, exclaiming that her bed-room was in flames, and that she feared she had set fire to the bed-curtains. He found the whole room in a blaze, and entrance impossible, from the dense smoke that issued from it. The screams had attracted the attention of the inmates, and, on the second floor stairs, he saw Mrs. Round on the landing, in the same dress in which she had arrived from the theatre. He told her the house was on fire, and to make her escape. He ran down-stairs, supposing the lady to be following him, and saw no more of her. Miss Round states that she was with her mother at this time,

and, either from the smoke or fright, the lady fell on the stairs, but, at the same moment, a man caught her up, saying he would save her; and, seeing her, as he supposed, safe, she ran into the apartment occupied by her attendant, but was unable to proceed down stairs, on account of the intensity of the heat and smoke. She and Miss Raggett again went back to the front room, red opened the window; and when the fire escape arrived the fire was coming into the apartment. Miss Raggett was the first to go out, but did so before the conductor could get up, and fell on to the pavement and was killed. Miss Round then got out with her attendant, and effected their escape. A minute or two before this occurrence, a painful sight was witnessed by the crowds which had already assembled. A poor servant, servant to Mr. King, was seen to make his appearance at an adjoining window of the second floor to that from which Miss Raggett fell. The flames were in the apartment, and in the hope of immediate assistance he got outside, and clung to the window sill or several minutes. The flames bursting through the window burnt his hands so dreadfully that he let go his hold, and fortunately fell into the balcony, from which he ultimately managed, with difficulty, to scramble into the street. About three or four minutes prior to the fire being raised, Lord Huntingdon had arrived home, and his lordship states that he had scarcely put his hat down when he was startled by the alarm. His first impulse was to run to the room where his son and servants were. Mrs. Jones, the nurse, had heard the alarm, and was preparing to dress the child, but his lordship snatched his son from her arms, and with the countess ran out of the house, telling her to follow him. He believed she did so, but returned for some article, and must afterwards have mistaken the staircase, and got into one of the back rooms, and out of the window, from the position in which her body was found. The person whom Miss Round saw on the landing with her mother is supposed to be Mr. Raggett, sen., from the fact that the remains of the two bodies, when discovered, were found close together.

The rapidity and intensity of the fire may be accounted for from the fact that the whole of the apartments were wainscoted, and that there was three times as much wood in the building as is usual in modern houses. Although, therefore, there were ten engines in attendance within half an hour of the outbreak, and a plentiful supply of water, the whole building, with the singular exception of the sitting room of Mrs. Round, which remains with the supper things still standing on the table uninjured and untouched, was in flames.

The first body discovered was that of the unfortunate woman Mrs. Jones, about three o'clock, by Mr. Inspector Aggs, of the C division, and some of the firemen, dreadfully burned about the head, face, and arms, on the top of some leads in the rear of the premises and over the kitchen. She had evidently dropped from one of the second floor windows. She had also a frightful wound on her head, but her body was immediately identified by Lord Huntingdon. The ruins were not sufficiently cool to commence a search for the other bodies supposed to be there until ten o'clock, when, at the earnest request of Colonel Boucher, Colonel Rolt, and other relatives of Mrs. Round, some of the brigade were induced to enter, and, after a short search, they found what are supposed to be the remains of Mrs. Round, lying on a part of the burnt flooring of the first floor, and close to them the remains of another person supposed to be those of Mr. Raggett. They presented a truly horrifying spectacle, scarcely anything but the mere trunks remaining. They were placed in shells, and conveyed to the workhouse of St. George's, Hanover-square, in Mount-street, as was also that of Mrs. Jones. Miss Raggett was conveyed to No. 8, Dover-street, exactly opposite the hotel, where she died almost immediately after.

It appears that the Countess of Huntingdon has lost the whole of her jewels, the estimated value of which his lordship stated to be as much as £3000; and those of the unfortunate Mrs. Round and her daughter, which they intended to have worn at the Drawing-Room, are estimated at a much larger sum, in addition to the plate. Mr. King, who is a merchant from Bristol, had in one of his apartments a large and valuable chest of plate, supposed to be destroyed.

Mrs. Round's family had, up to the discovery of the bodies, entertained a hope that the unfortunate lady had escaped. Her Majesty had herself witnessed the progress of the flames from the Palace, and a messenger was at an early hour sent to inquire into the extent of the damage.

In the report made by Mr. Braidwood he attributes the rapid progress of the fire to the fact that the whole of the doors were thrown open, and thus a free current of air tended to increase the flames.

A singular circumstance in connection with this shocking affair occurred on Tuesday afternoon, about two o'clock. Lord Huntingdon came to Inspector Aggs and asked if it was safe to enter the drawing-room on the first floor, as he remembered that in his flight he had left a valuable gold watch on the mantel piece. He was referred to the firemen, one of whom his lordship accompanied up the ladder and through the window into the apartment, and shortly after returned, having found the watch in the fender partially melted.

Prior to taking apartments at Raggett's Hotel, on Monday evening, Mrs. Round and her daughter applied at Mivart's, but that establishment was full

to show them it was safe. I thought there was plenty of time to get down the staircase, but when I descended a step or two, the flames caught me and burnt me in several places. Two men, I believe, rushed up stairs past me at that time. When I got down I begged the people to bring ladders to save my brother and sister, who were at the window.

By the Coroner: There was no fire in the bed-room. I took a candle with me when I went in there, and brought it back again. I was caught hold of by two or three men, and carried down stairs. I cannot exactly say the cause of the fire; but, having been in the room so recently, and knowing there was no fire or candle there, I feared that it had been caused by my candle. My candle had no guard before it. To reach my bed-room I had to pass through a narrow passage, and the bed room was very small. I had no reason for believing that any one had entered my bed-room. There were some lucifer matches in the drawer of the washing-stand. I had not used any of them at that time. The bed-curtains were of dimity, and a spark from the candle might have ignited them, but I cannot say it did so. I cannot say in what part of the room the flames commenced. They must have burst through the door, or the door was open when I heard the crackling noise.

By the Jury: There is no circumstance which leads me to believe that a spark from my candle ignited the bed-curtains.

Francis Henry Earl of Huntingdon examined: I am residing at present at No. 13, Hill street. On Monday night last, I and my family were staying at Raggett's Hotel. I had been on Monday night to the French plays, and returned to the hotel, I think, about half-past twelve o'clock. I went to the drawing-room, and had just put my hat on the table, and was taking a chamber light to go into my bed-room, when I heard cries of fire. Lady Huntingdon and her mother, Mrs. Power, had just preceded me, and I was wishing Mrs. Power good night at the time. I think I can swear it was young Mr. Raggett's voice I heard cry "Fire!" and "Oh! my mother!" I then ran first up stairs to my child's room, and shook Mrs. Jones, the nurse, who was asleep, saying, "Jones, Jones, the house is on fire! give me the child." She said, "Wait, my Lord, till I dress him; the cold will be the death of him." I snatched the child from her, and shook her again by the shoulder, exclaiming, "Good God! woman, the house is in flames. Follow me!" I then rushed with him down stairs, the whole of which were on fire. My eyebrows and the child's hair were singed off. I rushed into the street, and into Batt's Hotel, who kindly threw their doors open to every one. I then found Lady Huntingdon and her mother in the street. My apartments were the opposite drawing-rooms to Mr. and Mrs. King's. After my wife was in safety, I went back to see for Jones, and then saw the fire escape being put up, but it was being done in a very bungling manner. The room where my son and Jones were was exactly over Miss King's bed-room; and when I tried to come out with my son the flames had reached its door.

By the Foreman: I will not undertake to say there was neglect on the part of those who had charge of the fire escape, but there appeared to be some difficulty in their getting it close enough to the house. The men appeared to be sober who had charge of the escape.

Evidence resumed: About three o'clock a policeman informed me that a body of a female had been found in the rear of the hotel, and I went to see it. I have seen the same body at the workhouse, and I believe it to be that of Ann Jones, from her having red hair, and being a married woman, and having a ring on her finger.

By the Jury: I never saw a body of firemen and police do their duty on any occasion so effectively in any country in the world. Everything was done to save life and property. I have no idea from what part the flames first came. Where Ann Jones's body was found was immediately under the window of the room in which I had left her on the second floor. It is my opinion she threw herself from the window, and was crushed by the fall rather than killed by the fire.

Mr. Frederick William Raggett examined: I am the son of the deceased Mr. William Raggett, late proprietor of Raggett's Hotel, in Dover-street. I acted as head-waiter and manager of the hotel for my father. I was at home when the fire broke out. My father and sister retired to rest at eleven o'clock, and I was sitting up with the head-waiter and cook for the Earl of Huntingdon and Mrs. Round, who had gone to the French plays; the latter lady having ordered a roast fowl for supper at half-past 12 o'clock. Mrs. Round occupied a sitting-room and two bed-rooms on the second floor, which are all connected with one another by doors. Mrs. Round and her daughter arrived home at 12 o'clock, and I took up the urn for making tea, and the fowl. She then ordered some dry toast, and asked to have the things left up there to save us trouble. On my return down stairs I saw flames rushing out of Miss King's bed-room, on the drawing-room floor, and heard the cry of fire. I instantly rushed to my mother's bed-room, she having been bed-ridden through a broken leg for three weeks. My mother slept on the second floor, and my brother followed me and assisted her down the stairs, but the flames were so overpowering that we both fell with her. I was assisted then by some men, and we carried my mother to Batt's Hotel. I then returned to see after the safety of my brother. I must here remark that when I saw the flames I called out "Fire, fire!" loud enough to disturb every one in the house. On my going back to look for my brother I found him on the ladder bringing Miss Round down the escape. He went up again and brought down Miss Round's servant. My brother appeared mad, as he said he could find neither his father nor his sister. Had the fire escape been there in proper time, and the conductor not been drunk, it would have been properly placed, and, I believe, every soul might have been saved.

Mr. Raggett here said, that although the house was insured for £2000, every vestige of property belonging to his father was destroyed. The candles used were all patent candles, and a spark falling from them would not have ignited. Miss King's bed curtains were of quilted dimity. He was of opinion, therefore, that the candle must, while Miss King was passing the bed, have come in contact with the curtains unknown to her.

By the Jury: It is my firm belief that the two bodies so much burned are those of my father and Mrs. Round, as they were seen together by Miss King, my father endeavouring to save her, on the staircase. There was a trap door by which persons could escape to the roof. The housemaid, Mrs. Barnes, slept in a front room on the second floor, and, as I understand these bodies were found in the back part of the premises, I should say that the female body is that of Mrs. Round.

The Coroner, at this stage of the proceedings, remarked, that as there appeared to be considerable doubt as to the identity of the fourth body, whether it was that of the unfortunate lady, Mrs. Round, or Mrs. Barnes, the house-keeper, perhaps it would be proper to adjourn the inquiry, in order to set that matter at rest.

A discussion then ensued amongst the jury as to taking further evidence, when, in answer to the Coroner,

Mr. Inspector Aggs stated that the hotel was being now shored up, and there was every probability of the other bodies being discovered, if they were in the ruins, in the course of another day.

The inquiry was then adjourned till Friday (yesterday).

The following is the official report of the damage:—Nearly one-half of the front of building and greater part of the back and contents destroyed. Supposed cause of fire, curtain becoming ignited from a candle. Five lives lost. Insurance unknown. No. 46, Lord Gardner's, slight damage to furniture, insured in the Sun Office. No. 44, Mr. E. Moxon, publisher, slight damage to building. Fire extinguished by eight brigade engines, with those of the County and West of England Offices, and two belonging to the parishes.

THE BUILDING.—Raggett's Hotel was a cruciform structure of great breadth of frontage and of considerable depth, both in flank and base. Including the basement, it contained about forty rooms, comprising dining apartments, drawing-rooms, sleeping dormitories, attics, &c.; in fact, each floor was so fitted as to furnish a complete suite for each family. The principal defect, however, in the structure was, that there was no escape from the upper rooms to the front door only by the staircase leading to it, nor was it possible that any one could have got out from the midst of the flames had the usual communication by the staircase been cut off, except by a door on the roof. Unfortunately, that difficulty was felt in the present instance, and it is, undoubtedly, owing to this cause that so many persons lost their lives.

Several hair-breadth escapes were experienced by parties on the premises. Two ladies were saved by rushing from the blazing building in their night dresses, and making their escape from the balcony over the door of the hotel on the shoulders of the populace. Two others were rescued by the fire-escape, while one or two others escaped by the roof.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Three Goats' Heads, Wandsworth-road, on the body of Mr. Benjamin Mills, corn-dealer, residing at Hersham, near Walton-on-Thames. On Monday morning last he quitted home for London on business. On his return homeward, about three o'clock in the afternoon, towards the terminus of the South Western Railway, at Nine Elms, he became suddenly ill on the road, and went into the shop of Mr. Bowles, a grocer, in Belmont-row, Wandsworth-road, and asked permission to sit down, exclaiming, "I am dying, send for a doctor." Mr. Stathan was immediately sent for; but, before he could arrive, deceased had expired. Verdict, "Natural death."

TWO BOYS COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Two young lads, named Bedford and Spencer, have been examined before the magistrates at Southampton, on a charge of killing a little boy, eight years of age, named Jacob Light, the son of a pedlar. The prisoners were playing on Netley Common, and the child having passed them on a donkey, they took hold of him, and tied him to the animal, which they set off at full speed. The child fell from his seat, and was dragged a considerable distance, until life became extinct. The boys were committed to gaol for manslaughter.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE CITY.—Last Saturday afternoon an accident of a frightful and most distressing nature occurred in Moor lane, Fore-street. The persons injured were, with others, employed in demolishing a large factory at the north end of Moor lane, formerly used as a workhouse for the Ward of Cripplegate; and, whilst on the third story of the building, a wall which supported the floor gave way, and precipitated them to the bottom, a distance of about 30 feet. An instant alarm was given, and men set to work to remove the rubbish, when three individuals were dug out of the ruins, and immediately carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. One of them, named George Bedford, was dead, and the other two received injuries of so serious a nature that no hopes are entertained of their recovery.

CURIOS ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY RAILWAY.—On Monday evening the seven o'clock train from Birmingham, consisting principally of pigs and cattle from Liverpool, intended for the Derby market on the following day, had arrived within about five miles of the last-mentioned town, when smoke, fire, and horrible yellings, were noticed to be proceeding from the next carriage but one to the tender, which contained about twenty pigs. The guard was the first to discover the circumstance, and, having apprised the engine driver, the train was stopped. Immediately it was discovered that the whole of the interior of the vehicle was a mass of flame, and that the animals were writhing about and yelling in the extreme of agony. Five of the pigs were killed on the spot, and the remainder were forwarded to their owner at Nottingham, who found them so seriously burnt and scalded with the steam arising from the water thrown upon them to extinguish the flames, that he had them all butchered forthwith. The accident originated in a quantity of sparks being thrown from the engine chimney upon the loose straw on the carriage where the pigs were penned. The damage done cannot be less than £100.

THE CONVICT CONNOR.—Monday next is appointed for the execution of Connor, for the murder of the woman Brothers, in St. Giles's. When the Sheriffs communicated the time named for the execution, the convict heaved a deep sigh, his lips quivered, his eyes rolled in their sockets, and his whole frame became fearfully convulsed. The Sheriffs having taken their departure, the culprit shook his head, and faintly said, "Ah, me! ah, me!"

MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A CABMAN.—On Monday night an inquest was held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of William Temple, aged 49, who met his death whilst driving a light empty cart down Snow-hill, about eight o'clock in the evening of Friday last, in consequence of, as alleged, the furious driving of a cabman, of the name of James Holt, one of the sons of the celebrated Harry Holt, the pugilist. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Holt, the driver of the cab.

SUFFOCATION OF A CHILD BY A PIECE OF PUDDING.—On Tuesday night Mr. Joseph Payne held an inquest at Guy's Hospital, on the body of George Gravely, aged three years. Deceased's parents reside in Queen's Head-yard, Borough, and on Sunday last the deceased was sitting at the table eating some pudding, and had just put a small piece, the size of a nut, into his mouth, when he was seized with a fit of coughing, and turned black in the face. He was brought immediately to the above hospital, and an incision was made in his throat. Artificial respiration and galvanism were used for some time, but ineffectually, life being quite extinct. Verdict, "Accidentally suffocated."

Mysterious Suicide.—On Tuesday night two persons who had resolved on perishing together swallowed oxalic acid at a beer-shop in Cross-street, Leather-lane, Holborn, and one of them died. The names of the parties are William Cock and Hannah Moore, and they had lived in the capacity of waiter and kitchenmaid at the Bell and Crown, and were discharged by the landlord a few hours previous in consequence of a very unpleasant discovery respecting them. After leaving the Bell and Crown they engaged a room at the beer-shop in Cross-street, and having purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, mixed it in hot water, suffered it to become cool, and then swallowed the poison. The woman expired a few minutes afterwards, in great agony. The poison did not take effect upon the man, who, trembling for the consequences of his rash act, gave an alarm, and the landlady, on going into the room, found her lodger in a dying state, who soon afterwards breathed her last. Cock was given into the custody of the police. The deceased is stated to be only twenty years of age.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Constantinople of the 7th, states that the complications between Turkey and Greece are increasing. Shekib Effendi has addressed a note to the Great Powers, complaining of the language held by the Greek Cabinet, and announces that the Turkish troops on the frontier will be increased.

The India mail, dispatched from Malta on the 29th ult. by the *Sydenham*, reached London in 138 hours 55 minutes, or less than six days! The return mail left London on the night of the 7th, reached Malta early on the afternoon of the 14th, so that, including stoppages, and the aid of steam only for the sea voyage, the journey from Malta to London and back has been performed in less than 11 days!

According to a letter from Naples of the 8th, the Neapolitan Government has signed a treaty of commerce with France and England, and the ratifications are to be exchanged within three months.

Copenhagen papers of the 17th state, that on the 9th inst., the King of Denmark ratified in Privy Council the treaty which on Feb. 22, had been concluded at Calcutta, between the Governor of the Danish possessions, State Counsellor Hansen on one side, and Sir H. Hardinge, General Governor of British India, on the other, respecting the sale of certain Danish East Indian Colonies to the East India Company. The purchase-money amounts to 1,125,000 rix dollars.

Sheridan Knowles has arrived in Lisbon, from Madeira; and it is stated, that he intends to give some public readings of his plays in the former city.

A communication has been sent from the Stamp office notifying that neither tavern keepers, nor any other persons, can sell postage stamps without being properly licensed. This may prove a useful hint, as it was a very common practice for gentlemen at hotels, to ask for such stamps, and the sale of them render the landlord liable to a penalty.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 21st of March, mention that there had been some heavy storms on the frontier, during one of which a Mr. Phillips, a farmer of some note, about 50 miles from Grahamstown, had been killed by the electric fluid, and also one of his maid servants.

An Italian journal mentions the death, at Venice, on the 15th inst., of the widow of the unfortunate Attilio de Bandiera.

Sir Henry Pottinger has just received a mark of the esteem in which his services are held by the Chinese authorities, in regard to the treaty lately concluded by him between this country and the Celestial Empire, in the shape of a portrait of the Imperial Commissioner Keying, which has just arrived by a vessel from China, as a present to Sir Henry from that exalted personage.

A Berne journal states that M. Guizot and Prince Metternich have exerted themselves so earnestly to save the life of Dr. Steiger that there is little doubt of his obtaining a commutation of punishment.

We understand that the proposed treaty with Brazil has been abandoned.

Civil war has recommenced in the Lebanon between the Christians and the Druses. On the 30th ult., the first battle took place near the village of Aramur. The Christians retreated, after having had six men killed, amongst whom was the Emir Assad Hmoud. The Druses, who were much more numerous, had 27 killed, including the son of the Sheik Emir Eddin. Another affair took place on the same day near Diar el Kamar, but the results are not stated. The war has commenced on various points.

Madame Ida de Saint Edme (*La Contemporaine*) died at Brussels, on 24th inst., in the 78th year of her age. It was in an hospital this celebrated beauty of the Consulate and the Empire terminated her career.

The *National* announces that the celebrated Russian tragedian Karamtine is about to quit Russia on a journey through Europe. This artist, whom British travellers in their admiration have frequently compared with Macready, and whom the Russian journals placed above the British Talma, pre-arranged making a long residence in Paris.

The treaty between Frankfort and Hesse for the construction of a railway from Cassell to the first, by way of Marburgh, Giessen, Friedberg, and Bockenheim, has been ratified by the contracting parties. It will be constructed at the expense of the two Hesses and of Frankfort, and will form a junction with the railroad to Heidelberg. The line is to be completed within five years. It will shortly be commenced.

It is stated at Cambridge that the railway will be open for passengers as far as Trumpington, by the 16th of next month, two days before the meeting of the British Association.

So late as the 20th inst. the snow fell heavily round Geneva till it became full a foot deep. At the same time it came down at Thann in the Haut Rhin, at Auch, Tarbes, and other parts of France, even at Compiègne.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, G.C.H.—The above venerable and gallant officer continues in a very precarious state, at his seat near Dublin, and we are sorry to add that Lady Cockburn, from delicate constitution and extreme fatigue in attendance on her husband, has within the last week given way also, and has been for several days considered in great danger.

THE LATE MR. HOOD.—Sir R. Peel has sent the munificent contribution of £50 to the fund now in progress of collection in memory of the genius of the late Thomas Hood, and in aid of his bereaved family.

MR. J. F. HERRING, SEN. has had the honour of being appointed Animal Painter to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and has recently painted portraits of two of the Queen's favourite saddle horses, the picture being presented by the Royal Duchess to Her Majesty on the late anniversary of her birthday.

LOSS OF THE "CATHERINE."—A letter received at Lloyd's from the Foreign Office, communicates the stranding of the British brig *Catherine*, Thornton master (from Cadiz to England), on the coast of Algarve, 26th of April, and states that the Director of Customs at Olhao, and the British Vice-Consul at that port, were making every effort to save the vessel and cargo.

THE ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club is fixed to come off, in Harwich Harbour, on the 25th and 26th of July. A steamer will leave London for Harwich on the Thursday preceding the regatta, which falls on the Friday and Saturday—Ipswich Races falling on the Wednesday and Thursday.

HENLEY REGATTA.—As we have already stated, Henley-on-Thames Grand Regatta will take place on Friday and Saturday, June 6th and 7th, when the Grand Challenge Cup, New Challenge Cup for eight-oared boats, and other Challenge Cups, Silver Wherries, and Diamond Sculls, will be contested for by various Clubs, and other Amateurs, of London, Oxford, Cambridge, Norwich, Windsor, and Henley. Trial heats will be rowed by the challengers on the first day; and the winners of the heats will contend with the holders of the Cups, and for the other prizes, on the second day. The races will commence each day at two o'clock.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

##### THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT RAGGETT'S HOTEL.

By six o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning the shoring was finished: the walls, however, especially the interior one, appearing much out of the perpendicular, and, consequently, very dangerous. At that hour, despite the impending and fearful appearance of the whole building, ten men in the service of the London Fire Establishment began to turn over the rubbish on the ground floor in the back room, and in the rooms immediately contiguous to the stair-head, just over the hall-ceiling.

About eleven o'clock, Mr. Loder, the principal engineer of the western section of the brigade, received information from one of the men engaged on the upper floor that he had found a body. The Earl of Huntingdon was upon the spot at the time; and, upon viewing the remains, his lordship appeared to feel the deepest emotion. There is no doubt, we understand, as to the identity, though the remains are deplorably mutilated. It scarcely admits of a doubt, from the position in which the body lay, that the ill-fated lady, Mrs. Round, immediately after having been seen by the waiter, Robinson, on the first floor landing, when the alarm was given, was overpowered by flight, smoke, and flame, and that, as the flames progressed with such terrific rapidity that escape was hopeless, she sank down on the floor, and thus perished. A shell was speedily procured, and the remains conveyed to the workhouse of St. George, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

Several odd articles were turned up on the ground floor, but none of material value. A few articles of female apparel were there, and also a quantity of bedding, &c. A chest also, belonging to the unfortunate proprietor of the hotel, containing bills and other unimportant articles, was also discovered. Previously, the firemen found under a heap of rubbish a box containing a rose and spray of diamonds, belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon, and valued at £300. These were very triflingly injured, and were handed over to his lordship. A little further off a case containing his lordship's epaulettes was found, which was unsold by the heat of the fire, and the epaulettes were entirely destroyed. A sword, the property of his lordship, was found doubled up in a variety of fantastic shapes. A quantity of satin and silk, with a vast number of shirts, coats, and other articles of wearing apparel belonging to Lord Huntingdon, were also found, but so burnt as to be entirely worthless.

The firemen, whilst overhauling the ruins, came across several portions of a gold bracelet, which Mr. Round, jun., identified as having been worn by his unfortunate mother on the night of the calamity.

##### THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The jury re-assembled at three o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when they went to view the fifth body which had been recovered. The remains presented a most dreadful spectacle; and, from the injuries which the body had received, it was impossible to recognise it. A portion of the lower jaw was produced for the purpose of leading, if possible, to the identity. The evidence went to show, as far as it was possible, that the remains were those of Sarah Barnes; that as soon as the fire was discovered a gentleman of the name of Wellbore, who was passing, went for the fire escape, the keeper of which was in liquor, and who threatened to knock Mr. Wellbore down. About eighteen minutes elapsed before it was fixed from the alarm of the fire being given; and it was then fixed between the windows. Miss Raggett made a spring towards it: but, having missed her hold, she fell on the pavement. Mr. Henry Raggett afterwards went up, and brought Miss Round out. None of the witnesses were able to speak to the origin of the fire. Robinson, the head waiter, said, that if small ladders had been brought in the first instance, the lives could have been saved; that an application was made to a livery stable keeper for his ladders, but he refused to let them go until his horses were saved. This being the whole of the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and added the following recommendation:—"The Jury request that the Coroner will write to Sir James Graham, for the purpose of calling his especial attention to the evidence given at this inquest, in order that Government may take some means of preventing, in future, such an awful sacrifice of human life."

DOWN ELECTION.—The High Sheriff of Down has fixed Tuesday next for the



## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## FOURTH NOTICE.

We took advantage of two wet days in the early part of the week, of a full attendance at Epsom, and the attraction of a Drawing Room, to make a fourth visit to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The rooms we found, as we had expected, infinitely less crowded than they had been at any period since the opening of the Exhibition. We were thus enabled to wander unelbowed from one picture to another—from a "Devonshire Lane," by Lee, to a "Coast Scene," by Clarkson Stanfield; from Danby to David Roberts; from Turner to John Martin; from Chalon's full-length of "Mrs. Thwaytes" to Grant's three-quarter portrait of "Miss Singleton"; from the pictures on the floor to the top lines of trash, put there to fill up and assist the general effect of the Exhibition. It is a trying task to the head to look for any length of time to the cornices of a lofty room, but still more tiring to look at human faces upon canvass—hanging cheek by jowl—bare signs, at the very best, and at a distance of forty feet from the floor. We were amused, however, and perhaps repaid by what we saw.

Danby is said to be an imitator of Martin, and no man, it is added, ever grew great by imitation. There was too much justice in the observation. Mr. Danby has hitherto been only Mr. Martin at second hand; but this year he has cancelled his bonds and started a painter on his own account. We congratulate Mr. Danby on this change, and on the noble instances he has given in the present Exhibition, of his power to paint better things than he has hitherto painted. In point of fine poetic feeling his "Wood Nymph's Hymn to the Rising Sun" is by far the finest landscape in the Exhibition. It is not only true to poetry, but true to nature. The effect is very pleasing, but truer, we think, to the setting than to the rising sun. The wood-nymph is a mere fly in the picture—the landscape which occasions her hymn is all in all. The connoisseur, who can see nothing in modern landscape painting beyond a Lane by Lee, or a Mountain Torrent by Creswick, will pass with a shrug of indifference Mr. Danby's classic composition; all, however, who love for art, for the poetic emotions it embodies, or the recollections of poetry which its presence cannot fail to awaken within us, will linger about this picture, and see much more in a momentary glance than a raw observer will perceive in a fortnight.

In perusing the "Lives of Celebrated Men," how seldom do we read of an eminent son of an eminent father. Nature is said to have exhausted herself in the creation of one, and likes to lie fallow for a time before she produces a crop of equal value in the same field. Father and son have been likened—and not inaptly, it appears to us—to two trees growing too near to one another—the shadow thrown by the elder tree spoils the growth of the sapling near it; they grow too near one another for the younger to do well. We have been led into this train of thinking from observing in the present Exhibition, the works of two new candidates for Academic honours—both the sons of distinguished fathers, and both likely to do well. We allude to Mr. Henry Phillips, the son of Thomas Phillips, R.A., recently removed from among us; and to Mr. R. C. Leslie, the son of C. R. Leslie, R.A., who is still alive, and in the full swing and vigour of his genius. Young Mr. Phillips seeks distinction as a portrait painter; young Mr. Leslie as a landscape painter. There is a fine field open for them both, and we wish them every success. With genius they may achieve much; with industry still more; with both united, that eminence which, perhaps, awaits them.

There is little to call for remark in the room set apart for Architectural Drawings. Mr. Sydney Smirke's design for Sir Robert Peel's new gallery at Drayton Manor has at least novelty and name to recommend it. The Premier is a well-known patron of the Arts, with great good taste, a long purse and a generous hand. His pictures have increased so much of late, that he is in want of room for their proper distribution. This gallery, however, will give him "ample room and verge enough" to display to advantage the interesting collection he possesses of the works of the English school. He designs it, however, only as a gallery for the portraits of the Statesmen and men of Genius of his time; and when we recollect how rich he is in the works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Jackson, and the late Mr. Phillips, we applaud his determination, and foresee that he will make it, in this way, a companion collection to the famous Waterloo Gallery, at Windsor.

War, represented by the Duke of Wellington—the Senate, by Canning—Literature, by Sir Walter Scott and Sir Robert's old schoolfellow Lord Byron—Painting, by Sir David Wilkie—and Sculpture, by Sir Francis Chantrey. The idea is a good one; but one suggestive at this time of the fate of a similar gallery, made by the great Lord Clarendon, in the time of Charles the Second. But Sir Robert is a fortunate statesman; Lord Clarendon was an unfortunate one. Sir Robert is gentle in his alliances; Lord Clarendon was regal in his—too regal for his own after happiness and security. Long may this collection remain at Drayton Manor, a monument of the taste and munificence of its founder.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

The musical event of the past week has been the revival of one of the best of Donizetti's later operas—"Linda di Chamounix," with a cast of such perfection that it would have made the fortune of a work of far inferior merit. The great charm of this opera is its simplicity; there is no underplot to confuse, nor adventitious characters to distract, the singleness of its interest. There is an abiding interest in its story, the outline of which has done good service to the poet, the novelist, the dramatist, and the musician. Mackenzie's beautiful tale of "Julie de Roubigne"—"Clari"—the charming episode in Muhlenberg's poem, are all borrowed from the same source; the village maiden, loved by a noble of high lineage, lured from her native cottage—for a time surrounded by wealth and luxury—heart-broken parents—and the victim, bewrayed by ambition, returning to her simple home—her heart wrecked, and her senses gone. Donizetti has achieved, if not a great triumph, in working out this charming subject into a lyrical form, at least an opera that will hold possession of the stage. He has not marred its simplicity by heavy ensembles; charming arias, picturesque duets, and effective choruses, assist admirably in developing the various interests of the drama; and the *dénouement* is produced naturally and effectively. The very smoothness of the melody which pervades the entire work, prevents the more impassioned results which would have arisen from a different musical treatment. The composer has depended upon the unaided power of nature to produce its effect, and sweetly and satisfactorily she has fulfilled her mission. Donizetti has imparted just sufficient colouring to establish its *locale*; he has eschewed the marked Schweizer rhythm, and the monotonous recurrence of the dominant, but in lieu thereof, he has invented passionate melody, and interpreted the conflicting sentiments of the lyrical personages with truthful and enduring *motives*. The principal interest centred in Linda; so many are the physical and mental requisites necessary to the perfect embodiment of this character, that it is but seldom that a correct portraiture can be hoped for. Youth, beauty, dramatic intensity, and vocal facility, are seldom found concentrated in one person; and we do but scant justice to Madame Castellan in affirming that so perfect a Linda we have never yet seen. She exhibited a delicacy of conception and a fine appreciation of the various points of the character. In the earlier scenes, the confiding love of the girl, the filial tenderness, and the natural grief at leaving the pastoral valley, were each in turn exquisitely shadowed forth. Then, in the gay boudoir, how truthfully were given the woman's pride and the virtuous indignation—how scornfully, and yet how femininely and delicately, did her sunburst forth at the venal and vicious advances of the silly Marquis of Boisfleur—how passionate and tearful her interview with her father—how entire her mental fatuity when she deems herself betrayed by him on whom she had garnered up her love and happiness: the despair was utter, and every faculty seemed prostrate. These, contrasted by her artistic recovery, when the *Ranz de Vaches* of her native mountains meets her ear, and the loved voice of the Viscount de Serval assures her that she is to wear the orange wreath, that her parents are to be honoured on her bridal, and that she may meet the glances of early companions with a brow unmarred by the blush of shame, how radiant was her joy—how gushing her sense of happiness. It was a *chef-d'œuvre*, which will live in our lyrical memory as a triumph of fine acting and executive perfection. Brambilla's *Pierrot* was marked by a quiet consciousness of power and highly cultivated style. The *Antonio* of Fornasari is a picture full of genius; and the *Prefect* of Lablache is instinct with benevolence, while his magnificent voice in the "Prayer," rolled its vast volume like the peals of an organ through the aisles of a cathedral. Moriani was the original *Charles*, and above all comment is the perfect style in which he renders the music. The applause was, on both occasions of its performance, incessant; and, at the close of the opera, the "principals" were called before the curtain to receive the enthusiastic greetings of the delighted audience.

A new ballet, of novel construction, was produced at this theatre on Thursday night. Of its merits our space will not, this week, allow us to speak so much at length as we would wish; but, we must notice one peculiarity, through which the production of this ballet will, probably, mark an important era in our choricographic annals: it is the introduction of singing in accompaniment to the dancing—a revival of a custom of venerable antiquity, in the most polished, and also the most barbarous, nations—from the Indians of the back-woods to the courtly heroes of the ballet, even in the time of Louis XV. Although, in the present instance, this accompaniment is confined to one dance alone, the circumstance augurs well for the restoration of a custom, which not only increases the variety and animation of an entertainment of this description, but imparts to it a more intellectual and elevated character. In this instance it is highly effective, being introduced in the graceful "Sicilienne" of Cerito and St. Leon. We

now proceed to give an outline of the plot, which is, we hear, the composition of the fair *ballerina* herself. The scene opens in Syracuse; a Greek vessel is lying at anchor. *Alman* (St. Leon), a young sailor, is discontented with his mode of life, and is persuaded by *Torbern*, a miner, to adopt the more lucrative craft to which he belongs. In this proposal he is seconded by the entreaties of *Rosida* (Mdlle. Cerito), a beautiful maiden, who loves the young Greek, and dreads seeing him, in the pursuit of his present calling, depart in the vessel which had brought him to Syracuse. *Alman* consents to remain, and enlists in *Torbern's* service. Before descending with the latter into the mines, *Rosida* gives him a talisman, to preserve him from misfortune. No sooner has he disappeared, than she gives way to the most violent grief. *Torbern* returns, and offers to conduct her to her beloved, providing she adopts a miner's costume. To this proposal she joyfully consents. Meanwhile, *Alman* has commenced his labours; but a bright vision interrupts them. The *Queen of the Mines* appears to him; and *Torbern* tells him that if he will swear to devote himself to her, and never leave the gloomy abode over which she rules power, riches, and honour will be his. *Alman* consents; but a fierce struggle ensues; for *Rosida*, in her male attire, has descended to the mines, and implores him to return with her to the earth. Suddenly sulphureous vapours fill the cavern. The *Queen of the Mines* is coming to wreak her vengeance on the faithless *Alman*; but the lover's happy escape. *Rosida*, however, is doomed to feel the vengeance of her formidable rival; for she has become blind. A pilgrimage to the Chapel of the Madonna is undertaken for her recovery; a miracle restores the maiden's sight; but *Torbern* interrupts their joy, and reminds *Alman* of his fatal vow; the *Queen of the Mines* now exerts her supernatural powers, and *Alman* is on the point of being engulfed for ever in the cavern's mouth, when he remembers *Rosida's* gift. He draws forth the amulet; he is at once released, and united to his love. *Torbern*, foiled in his malignant designs, assumes his real form—that of an evil spirit—and hovers with impotent malice above the rejoicing multitude. The most striking features in this ballet, besides the "Sicilienne" we have just mentioned, are—the "Pas des Mineurs," by Cerito and St. Leon; the "Wolinienne"; a spirited and effective "Pas des Quatre Nations," by the whole *corps de ballet*; and last, not least, the pastoral "Pas des Villageois." The scenery is remarkable.

Next Thursday her Majesty's Theatre will be most brilliant; but the occasion will not be devoid of regret for the subscribers; for it is the benefit and last appearance but one of the delightful little Viennese. They will appear in the "Pas des Miroirs," the "Pas des Moliniers," and a "Pot Pourri," comprising snatches from all their favourite dances. Rossini's beautiful opera "Il Barbiere" is selected for the occasion, and Moriani and Castellan will appear later in the evening. In the ballet department, we shall have all the stars; Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucile Grahn; Perrot and Saint Leon, &c., &c.

## STRAND.

"Saloon and Cellar; or, The Ups and Downs of Life," is the title of a drama, in two acts, written by Mr. Leman Rede, and produced here on Monday evening. Its object is to portray characters in different circles of society—the first act passing at the West-end, and the second, in a coal and wood cellar on Mutton-hill, Clerkenwell; and strange circumstances throw together the principal persons moving in these spheres. Mr. Leman Rede has almost patented the right of producing pieces of this description: his "Sixteen String Jack," "Jack in the Water," "Jolly Dick the Lamplighter," and others of the same class, appealing chiefly to the sympathies of the lower orders, were very popular a few seasons back at the Olympic.

In the present instance, *Augustus de Moubray* (Mr. H. Hall) is discovered to have been changed at nurse; and, from living in luxury and affluence, is claimed by his real father, *Stump* (Mr. R. Romer), and taken home to the Mutton-hill cellar, where he is introduced to his brother, *Barney* (Mr. Cockerill), who steals his clothes to go to the "Grecian" in *Susan* (Miss Hamilton), a servant-maid, to whom he is attached, does not desert him in his adversity; and his tutor, who turns out to be the real heir, settles a sufficient income on him to make him comfortable. There is an underplot, in which *Rosabelle* (Miss Bromley) appears as the betrothed of the tutor, whom she ultimately marries.

This is an outline of the plot, which, it will be seen, affords incident for several amusing situations; but it might have been much better acted. Mr. Hall should have performed *Stump*, and the *jeune premier* was rather a heavy gentleman for a lover. A valet, represented by Mr. Montgomery, was badly dressed and worse played. Servants do not draw like theatrical fops, and carry eye-glasses, which they raise to the eye every time they speak, in the old conventional style—nor does anybody else that we can point out. Mr. Cockerill's unmigated vulgarity in *Barney* had nothing to redeem it. We must say, however, in justice, that the curtain fell amidst general applause, and the piece was announced for repetition every evening. A cellar-scene, in the second act, is very cleverly arranged; but the room which immediately preceded it was beyond dirty—it was greasy, with long service. After the play, a Mr. Hodges appeared, and tried to sing the *Scena in "Der Freischütz."* We have seldom heard a more dreary attempt. In the ballet of "The Soldier's Dream," which followed, there was some excellent dancing by Miss James, Miss Waite, and Mr. Harvey; and Mr. Ridgway contributed to the entertainment of the audience by his comic pantomime.

We are afraid, and we state this with regret, for we wish well to all theatrical establishments, that the Strand management is doomed to another lingering, unprofitable career. The present company, with one or two exceptions, is very inefficient, and the reputation of the members entirely esoteric. The theatre can only be conducted successfully by engaging the best actors, and paying the utmost attention to excellence, even in the most minute details, and artistic effect. It is of little use lowering the admission: all who gave eighteenpence will give two shillings, and at the usual prices the house will contain enough to support a proper company, although at the same time its limited size requires the extreme of *finesse* to be observed in all its departments. Vaudeville and ballet should be the staple entertainments; but, unless they are produced with elegance and care, in the same style of perfection that marked all the pieces brought out at the Olympic, under the management of Madame Vestris, the speculation must prove a failure. Mediocrity is a most fatal characteristic, at the present day, of any undertaking: but when even this point is scarcely attained, the result may be anticipated with tolerable certainty.

## ADELPHI.

A very pleasant farce, from the lively pen of Mr. Selby, whom we consider to be one of the safest writers of this class of dramatic productions, was brought out with perfect success at this house on Monday, under the title of "The Irish Dragoon." It abounds in telling situations, and discoveries, mistakes, and sudden entries, of the most laugh-provoking description—so droll that we will not forestall the pleasures of the audience by particularizing them. We will only say that it was received with loud and continuous approbation, that Mr. Hudson played an Irishman capitally, and sang a very pretty serenade, composed for him by Mr. Munyard; and that Mr. Munyard and Mr. F. Mathews were admirable in their respective characters. "Paul Pry," with Wright for the hero, has proved a very attractive revival. It is pleasantly acted throughout, and more especially by Miss Woolgar, who was encored the night we were present in the old favourite, "Cherry Ripe."

## SURREY.

A very effective adaptation of Scott's novel, "The Fair Maid of Perth," by Mr. T. Webb, has been produced successfully at this theatre, with the same general excellence in the acting, and attention to the *mise en scène*, that characterises all the pieces brought out here. Considerable tact has been shown in stringing together the main incidents of the novel, and preserving all the interest of the plot, without wearying the audience by its length; and we can speak in terms of unqualified commendation of the performers' efforts to work out the intentions of the author. The Surrey possesses a very valuable melodramatic *corps*—possibly, as a whole, the best in London. There is a truthfulness in Mrs. Honner's acting which is extremely effective; she throws herself entirely into every part she undertakes, and can always carry an audience with her, by her intelligence and judgment. Mrs. H. Vining is also a very valuable actress; and Mr. Hughes has strong claims to legitimacy in many points of his performance. His acting as *Henry Gow*, the Smith of the Wynde, was excellent. The other characters were equally well played. There were combats and processions, morris dances and situations, enough to gratify the most inordinate lover of stage effects; and on the fall of the curtain, the success of the drama was ratified by the hearty approbation of the audience. We have before had occasion to speak of the scenery at this house, by Mr. Brunning. It bears evidence throughout of much artistic skill; which is not only shown in the painting; but in the manner of its disposition on the stage.

Madame Thillon appeared on Monday night at DAIRY-LANE, in the "Enchanteuse," for the second time; and we were glad to find that the frequent cry of "Wolf" had not produced any bad effect, as the house was literally crowded to the ceiling. The opera was immensely applauded throughout, and all the principal performers were called for at the conclusion. Mr. Balfour also bowed his acknowledgments from the orchestra; and Mr. Bunn, in a short speech, introduced his collaborateur, M. St. George, to the British public. Should Madame Thillon's health enable her to fulfil her engagements, the opera promises to have a lucrative career.

We hear a new drama, by Mr. Bourcicault, founded on some passages in the life of the celebrated actress "Peg Woffington," is preparing at the ADELPHI. The heroine will be performed by Miss Woolgar. A new burlesque is also being manufactured by Messrs. Lemon and Becket, from the story of "The Fisherman and the Genie," in the "Arabian Nights." The Adelphi will not close until the end of the autumn, Mr. Webster having found the speculation so good as to justify its continuation until then. Much of the success must, however, be attributed to Mr. Buckstone's drama of "The Green Bushes," which kept up the houses until the very last. We believe that authors, hitherto looked upon as useful people about a theatre, in common with the scene-shifters and property man, are beginning to be regarded by our managements as they are in France—as the real pivots upon which the fortunes of the establishments turn.

The first band rehearsal of Mr. Edward Loder's opera—the subject of which is taken from the ballet of "Giselle"—is about to be held at the Princess' Theatre. The part of the *Silene Girl* will be entrusted to Madame Dorus Gras. Miss Grant, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Lefler are also included in the cast.

The Belgian Operatic Company have issued the arrangements for their approaching performances at Covent Garden Theatre, under the management of M. Laurent. Report speaks highly of the attainments of this troupe, and their *répertoire* contains some of the most popular continental operas.

We understand that Mr. Roberts, the late manager of the Strand Theatre, is engaged at several of the American theatres, to give Brother Jonathan a few "notions" of the Polka more than he at present possesses. The President will, no doubt, from the similarity of his name, take a lively interest in the performance.

The vogue of "Cinderella" continues at the LYCEUM. The visitors now are content to look through the doorways of the boxes, rather than go away; and the private boxes are nightly filled with the aristocracy. Some lines, introduced b

Mrs. Keeley on Wednesday, relative to the winner of the Derby, were loudly applauded. The six-and-thirty children are about to appear in a new *pas*, containing some very surprising effects. The authors of the burlesque have every reason to be satisfied, both with the acting and the general excellence of the *mise en scène*.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Fantastically tangled, the green hills  
Are clothed with early blossoms. Through the grass  
The quick-eyed lizard rustles, and the bills  
Of summer birds sing welcome as ye pass.  
Flowers fresh in hue, and many in their class  
Implore the pausing step, and with their dyes  
Dance to the soft breeze in a fairy mass!  
The sweetness of the violets' deep-blue eyes,  
Kissed by the breath of Heaven, seems coloured by its skies! BYRON.

Surely here is a sweet picture of the rural life of Spring, and the welcome it offers from

The painted populace who dwell in fields,  
And lead ambrosial lives.

It is in seasons and scenes to which the above beautiful lines apply, that the popular sports of this country are chiefly celebrated. With what foreigners are pleased to call the worst climate in the world, England is the *only* country in the world where rural life is to be met with, accompanied by characteristic occupations and amusements. Without prejudice, may we not be permitted to ask which is most germane to the matter—poling under poplar trees, and eating ices in front of *cafés*, with the body on one chair and its members on another, or a match at cricket, "a pull" in a wager-boat, or a trip to one of our great Olympics, at Epsom, Ascot, or Goodwood? The former of these has occupied the attention of every sporting circle in Great Britain—if not in the great globe itself—during the current week. The great feature of the meeting—the Derby—will be found dealt with, as it never was before, elsewhere. We write it with regret—nevertheless, we are compelled to write it—much suspicion attaches to its issue. That one, if not more, of the favourites was made safe, is, to all reasonable intents and purposes, beyond dispute. Can any racing man otherwise reconcile Libel's place in the race? Also, it was more than commonly affected by the casualties inseparable from the congregation of a large number of young horses at the post. Old England, for example, was kicked before starting, or he would have been very near winning; and had not the fall of *Fam* thrown him out of his ground, would he not have won altogether? *Alarm* was put quite out of it, by the accident to his jockey, who was worse hurt than was at the time supposed. Though won by a dark horse, considerable sums were won and lost upon it, as he was one of Forth's lot, which was speculated about very spiritedly. Among the winners are some who certainly did not merit their good fortune; the Danebury division, threw out largely, it is said. Still, as a whole, the recent anniversary of Epsom Races was a fair average one. The weather was singularly uncertain, Tuesday being summer, and Thursday "winter thorough."

There was an unpleasant episode, of course—the Derby now *never* passes without one. William Day, the second son of Old England's trainer, and manager of the stable, was tampered with to make the horse safe, by his own confession—if that be worth anything; but the scheme was discovered in time to frustrate it. This affair, treading on the kibes of Samuel Rogers's fraud with Ratan, for last year's Derby, will go far to disturb the popularity of public training establishments. They, certainly, are not quite in keeping with the right turf principle: unless, indeed, it is to be defended on the principle that gentlemen breed their own sons, and send them to be trained at Westminster or Eton.

In aquatics there has not been much doing till to-day, when the R. T. Y. C. has a match. There was, indeed, a regatta on Thursday, at Jersey, in which some yachts of our clubs sailed; but the particulars have not transpired. As a proof that the Chase has lost little of its consideration, it may be stated that at a sale a few days ago at Tattersall's, several hunters sold at prices varying from two to three hundred and fifty guineas each. The week has given existence to nothing of any account in cricket. We have much gratification in announcing that the prospects of the Brighton meeting are much more promising this year than they have been for some time.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—To speak of the change in the betting, now that the event is consummated, would be a work of supererogation. Leaving the odds, therefore, to show in what estimation the different favourites were held on the last public day at the "Corner,"

## AQUATICS.

SIX-OARED BOAT RACE AT WINDSOR.—The annual six-oared boat race between the gentlemen residing in Tutors' houses and those in Dames', at Eton College, came off on Monday evening. The following were the crews:

## TUTORS.

Mr. Freemayne, stroke  
Boughton  
Butler  
Watkins  
Bunny  
Sutherland  
Shaw Stuart, steerer.

Mr. Adlington, stroke  
Talfourd  
Richards  
Spencer  
Luttrell  
Fellowes  
Lawford, steerer.

Mr. Luttrell, the captain of the boats, started them at about half-past six—the Dames' boat being on the Eton side of the river. Shortly after the start, the Dames' boat drew ahead rapidly, and led all the way to Upper-hope, where the Tutors attempted to bump them, but failed, and this gave the Dames a decided advantage, and they went round the rushes and won by about fourteen boats' length. The next boat race will be on the 6th of June, about half-past 6, when the Double Sculling Sweepstakes will take place.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

## MRS. JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE.

This lady, whose death took place at Leamington on the 18th inst., was the widow of the great tragedian, John Philip Kemble. Like the relic of David Garrick, she very long survived the celebrated actor to whom she had been united, her life extending to the age of almost 90 years. She was, probably, the oldest member of the theatrical profession, in which she had entered in very early youth, when Mr. Garrick was still at its head. She was the daughter of Mr. Hopkins, the prompter of Drury-lane Theatre. As an actress she enjoyed much reputation. She was first married to Mr. Brereton, a performer of fine person, and some talent. Not many years after his decease she became, on the 8th of December, 1783, the wife of Mr. Kemble. The account of their wedding day is rather characteristic of the bridegroom. After they were married in the morning, Mrs. Bannister, who accompanied the bride to church, asked where they intended to eat their wedding dinner. Kemble had made no particular arrangement on this important occasion, and said he did not know—at home he supposed. On this information, Mrs. Bannister engaged them to dine with her, in Frith-street, Soho. Here Kemble came rather after the appointed time. He took his share in the family party in perfect good humour, but without the appearance of anything out of the way having happened. After dinner, the bride, Mrs. Kemble, and her host, Mr. Bannister, went to the theatre to act the parts of *Belcour* and *Louisa* in the "West Indian," and *Gradus* and *Miss Dooley* in "Who's the Dupe?" During their absence, Kemble remained in the drawing-room amusing himself at play with the children; and at the time the performances were to terminate, he went to the theatre and brought his wife home to the house in Caroline-street, Bedford-square, which he had prepared for her. So odd a bridal proved, nevertheless, a very happy marriage.

Mrs. Kemble ever remained fondly and proudly attached to her husband, who, at all times, delighted in her society: she attended his deathbed at Lausanne, in 1828; and she is spoken of in the highest terms in his will, by which he left her in very easy circumstances. Returning after his decease to England, Mrs. Kemble took up her abode at Leamington; and until the last year, when her frame began to decay, her hospitable residence was the resort of all the eminent persons who visited that place. She was a thoroughly good and charitable woman. The poor of the neighbourhood had a liberal friend in her. Her lively conversation, her long knowledge of the world, and her well-stored memory, which, like her other faculties, remained unimpaired by her great age, made her to the last a highly agreeable and popular member of society. By her will, Mrs. Kemble leaves the larger portion of her property to Mr. Charles Kemble and his children. She bequeaths the piece of plate presented to her husband on his retirement from the stage to Mr. G. Siddons, the only surviving son of the great heroine of the drama; and Sir Thomas Lawrence's admired portrait of Mr. Kemble in plain clothes is her legacy to the Earl of Aberdeen. Mrs. Kemble's remains were interred in the Guy's Cliff family vault, in the High Church, Warwick.

## THE COUNTESS SURVILLIERS, WIDOW OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

When the English took possession of Corsica, Joseph Bonaparte, the eldest brother of Napoleon, retired from that island to the continent, and there, in 1794, married a daughter of Monsieur Clari, one of the richest capitalists in Marseilles. Joseph afterwards became King of Naples, King of Spain, a citizen of the United States, and, lastly, a private gentleman in England. Mademoiselle Clari, by this alliance within the circle of the Napoleon destiny, subjected herself, of course, to the same ups and downs of fortune as her husband; but so retiring was she, so completely occupied with domestic duties and affections, that her name scarcely once occurs in the whole Imperial history. Without one atom of pride in her prosperity, she bore her adversity with equanimity and resignation; her good humour and benevolence never changed. The royal widow died at Florence on the 7th of last April.

## COLONEL SKELTON.

This gallant officer had served with distinguished valour and ability throughout the whole Peninsular War, and lost his arm at the siege and capture of St. Sebastian. He served also, in 1814, in Canada, and subsequently, for twenty years, in the East Indies. He was second in command throughout the disastrous campaign of Afghanistan, under Major-General Elphinstone. Colonel Skelton's death, the consequence of a melancholy accident, happened at Dublin. He was at the time riding a friend's horse, and had caused the usual bridle and bit of the animal to be altered; the horse in consequence became uneasy, and the Colonel loosened, and then endeavoured to shorten his hold; but, being embarrassed, in consequence of having only one arm, he could not effect his purpose before the animal ran off, and, throwing its rider, fell upon him, and in doing so trod upon his breast-bone. The unfortunate gentleman was immediately taken to the Richmond Barracks, where he lingered for four days, and died on the 13th instant.

## POLICE.

THE LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ENDANGERED.—The Duke of Wellington attended last Saturday at the MARLBOROUGH-STREET Police-court, for the purpose of preferring a charge of furious driving, whereby his life was endangered, against Henry Woods, driver of one of the Fulham carriers' carts.—His Grace having been sworn said: I was walking, on Tuesday last, between two and three o'clock, in Park-lane, on the left hand side, going out of Piccadilly, and when near the Duchess of Gloucester's house, a very heavy four wheeled cart passed me. I endeavoured to cross the lane, to get to the pavement on the other side, under the protection of this heavy cart. I got as far as the right hand wheel of the cart, keeping the cart at my left hand, when I found myself struck on the shoulder, and knocked forward. It was a severe blow, and I found it had been given by another cart, the driver of which did not attempt to give me warning by calling out till he had struck me. I did not fall; if I had I must have been under the wheels of both carts. Now, I have no further complaint to make against the man at the bar, who drove the cart, than that he was going at such a monstrous pace, that he had no control over his horse; indeed, he came along so fast, that he got the whole length of Park-lane, without my having perceived him; and the pace he was going at was such, that it was impossible he could stop his horse. This is my complaint; and I bring it forward on public grounds, because I think it is not right that carriages should go along the public streets at this great rate. The cart by which I was struck, was a heavy, tilted cart; the driver was under the tilt. My groom was behind with my horses, and I called him and desired him to follow the cart. My groom trotted as hard as he could, but he was unable to overtake the cart until he had got as far as South-street. This will prove the rapid pace at which the driver of the cart was going.—The defendant said he was truly sorry at what had occurred, but he declared the whole circumstance was accidental. He saw a gentleman about to cross the road, and he called out to warn him, but he was not aware that he had touched any one. He was not going at very great speed, for his horse was an old one, and could not accomplish more than seven miles an hour, and at the time when he passed his Grace, he was going up hill. His attention was directed to the vehicles in the carriage road, and this prevented him noticing what was doing on the foot-path.—The evidence of the Duke was corroborated by a Mr. Hall.—Mr. Hardwick, the magistrate, said it was evident the defendant was driving at a furious rate, and he should treat the case as one of assault, which was clearly proved. He should, therefore, fine him £4 or one month's imprisonment. The defendant was then locked up.

A MAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS WIFE.—At SOUTH WALES Police Office, on Tuesday, Evelyn Naughton, a carpenter, a man of dissipated appearance, was charged with committing a desperate assault on Hannah, his wife, by striking her on the head with a poker, by which her life is considered in danger. It appeared that the poor woman (not more than thirty years of age) had been separated from her husband, who had been confined in Horsemonger-lane prison for assaulting her, and from whence he had been discharged only a few days, was placed by her sister in a small way of business, with a view to obtain a livelihood, at No. 114, Blackfriars-road, occupying a shop and parlour only, where she sold cigars

and other trifles. The husband, finding this out, and it is believed, knowing of the absence of the sister, who had gone to visit some friends near Judd street, went to the shop about nine o'clock on Monday night, and, entering the parlour, seized a poker, and commenced his murderous attack, striking her violently over the temple and back part of the head with such force as to bend the poker nearly double. In his victim's efforts to defend herself the bones of her arms and fingers were broken, besides other injuries inflicted. The cries of "Murder!" and "Oh, save me!" having been heard by a person who was passing, he rushed in and grappled with the assailant, and other persons assisted to remove the woman, who had become insensible. It was found that she had sustained such severe injuries as to render the case not only highly dangerous, but almost hopeless; a d Mr. Smith, a surgeon, directed her immediate removal to Guy's Hospital. Mr. Trail asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything on the subject of the charge, that his wife was in such a dangerous state, owing to the outrageous nature of the assault, that she was unable to attend to give her evidence. The prisoner, who seemed to be very much depressed on hearing the dangerous condition of his wife, and stood trembling at the bar, said that at present he had no desire to make any defence. He was remanded.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At Bow-STREET on Tuesday a labouring man, named *Martin Connor*, somewhat advanced in years, was charged with cutting the throat of Jane Kelly by means of a razor, with intent to kill her. The prosecutrix and the prisoner lived together, in Charles-street, Drury-lane, and had gone home drunk at a late hour on Monday night. The policeman on the beat (25 F) was directed by a woman to enter their lodgings at about half-past one, and on doing so he saw the woman lying on the bed, with her throat cut and bleeding profusely—the man being by her side. On seeing the constable the prisoner said, "If I have done it, I'll die for it;" but he subsequently declared that she had inflicted the wound herself in a fit of drunkenness. The woman spoke in an excited manner, desiring the officer to take the man away for he had done it. The prisoner was taken into custody accordingly, and the wretched woman was conveyed to St. Giles's workhouse.—Mr. Bennett, medical officer of the Union, described the wounds, which were two in number, one of them being an inch and a half in length, close to the wind pipe, but escaping the important vessels.—A lodger in the house proved that the man and woman reached home very drunk. He heard a noise with them, and was asked by the prisoner to go into the room, as she (the prosecutrix) was endeavouring to cut his throat.—Mr. Jardine thought it desirable to defer the inquiry until the woman was able to attend and give evidence. He therefore remanded the prisoner.

MR. HENRY BETTY.—This gentleman re-appeared at Worcester, on Monday, in *Othello*. He appears to be a great favourite in that city. The *Worcestershire Chronicle* says, "Mr. Betty's conception of the character was truthful and vigorous, holding a mean between the rather *outre* Shakespeareism of Macready, and the monotonous conventionalism of Charles Kean. His drawing was elaborate and minute; the characteristics of his execution were finish and delicacy. The brief soliloquy in the murder scene, beginning, 'It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul,' was admirably delivered."

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been again very moderate, the show of samples of that grain here to-day was small. Selected qualities commanded a steady sale, at fully Monday's quotations; but the middling and inferior kinds were a slow inquiry. In fine foreign wheat rather more business was transacted, at extreme quotations. The best parcels of barley moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at late rates. Malt was a dull sale, yet prices were generally supported. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3850; barley, 1310; oats, 2330 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 10,950 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 5790; barley, 4410; oats, 13,400 quarters. Flour, 4560 sacks, 10,360 quarters.

English.—Wheat Easer and Kent, red, 47s to 54s; ditto, white, 49s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 48s to 54s; ditto, white, 52s to 59s; rye, 31s to 36s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; malt, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 33s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 63s; brown ditto, 56s to 61s; Kingston and Ware, 59s to 60s; Cheverell, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire malt, 63s to 66s; Hertfordshire, 66s to 69s; H. J. Maclean to be Major, 67s to 71s; Suffolk, 68s to 72s; malting ditto, 73s to 75s; York, 70s to 74s; Tadzhik, 70s to 74s; white, 53s to 57s; boilers, 58s to 62s, per quarter. Town made flour, 42s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 29 lb. *Barley*.—Fin wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 33s to 48s; white, 50s to 54s. *In Bond*.—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, 16s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 23s to 25s, per quarter. *Flour*.—American, 19s to —; Baltic, 18s to — per barrel.

*See Wheat*.—We have had a very inactive demand for all kinds of seeds since our last report, and prices have been with difficulty supported.

Linenseed, English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 44s; Hempseed 33s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 18s per cwt. Brown Mustard, 8s to 12s; white ditto, 12s to 14s. Tares, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £26 per last of 10 quarters. *In-Island* cakes, English, £11 to £11 5s; ditto, foreign, £7 7s to £7 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 63s to 65s. Foreign red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 63s to 65s. *Peas*.—Foreign red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 63s to 65s. *Bread*.—The price of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per lb loaf.

*Imperial*.—The price of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per lb loaf.

*Imperial Average*.—Wheat, 45s 9d; barley, 30s 1d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 31s 0d; beans, 31s 0d; beans, 37s 5d; peas, 37s 4d.

*At Week's Average*.—Wheat, 45s 10d; barley, 30s 1d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 36s 5d; peas, 36s 8d.

*Details on Foreign Corn*.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 8s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 6s 6d.

*Tea*.—Since our last, about 18,000 packages of tea have been imported into London. On the whole, rather more firmness is apparent in the private contract market, and prices are steadily supported.

*Sugar*.—We have had a better demand for West India sugars, at an improvement on previous rates of quite 6d per cwt., and this too, notwithstanding the large supplies in warehouse. Mauritius has sold ready, at 6d to 1s per cwt. more money; while the value of Bengal has been supported in every instance. The price of the best refined sugar, at 69s 6d to 70s for brown, and 70s to 71s for standard brown. The imports are a liberal scale.

*Coffee*.—In West India, a fair business is doing, at full prices, while Ceylon has sold readily, 40s to 43s per cwt. *Coconut oil*—A good ordinary having sold at 5s to 47s per cwt. Foreign coffee has moved off slowly, yet we can notice no material alteration in value.

*Provisions*.—We have to report a very steady demand for foreign butter, at an advance of 2s to 2s 4d per cwt. Fine Friesland is now selling at from 98s to 100s, and Kiel, 91s to 93s per cwt. Several parcels of new Irish butter have been received, and sold as follows—Waterford, 9s to 95s; Limerick, 94s to 95s; and Cork, 75s to 92s per cwt. A large business has been doing in bacon, at fully previous rates. Prime Waterford isable, is selling at 4s to 46s, and heavy, 40s to 43s per cwt. Other kinds of provisions rule about stationers.

*Hay and Straw*.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5 3s; fine upland ditto, £4 15s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £4 10s; oat straw, £1 18s to £2; wheat straw, £2 to £2 2s per ton.

*Coals*.—Carlyle, 17s 3d; Haswell, 18s 9d; Pemberton, 17s; Tees, 17s 6d per ton.

*Smithfield* (Friday).—Although the plantation accounts may be considered tolerably favourable, there is rather more business doing in the market, and last week's prices are steadily supported.—Sussex pocketts, £7 0s to £7 4s; Wealds, £7 8s to £8 10s; Mid. Kents, £7 8s to £8 15s; East Kents, £9 2s to £11 0s; Chichester, £11 1s to £13 0s; Mid. Kent bags, £7 15s to £8 15s; East Kent ditto, £10 10s to £12 0s.

*Wool*.—The public sales of wool have passed off remarkably well, nearly the whole of the parcels offered having found buyers, at about previous rates. Several vessels have come in this week from New South Wales.

*Potatoes*.—Such is the abundance of the supply of potatoes here, that some thousands of tons have been sold to the cow keepers, at from 20s to 30s per ton. All kinds are very dull, at lower figures.

*Meat* (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale here this morning being rather extensive, we have to report rather a sluggish demand for beef. The primest qualities, however, sold at 10s per lb, but most kinds were 9d per lb lower. There were, in the market, 500 Scots from Scotland, and 90 oxen and cows from Holland. The numbers of sheep were only moderate, while the mutton trade was steady, and previous rates were generally supported. In lamb, a fair average business was doing at late advances; but calves and pigs—though not lambs—were a dull inquiry. Milk cows sold freely, at from £16 to £19 5s each.

*Per Sbs.*—To sink the canal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 0d; near small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s 0d to 20s 0d; and quarter old store pigs, 10s 0d to 20s 0d each. Beasts, 3s 4d; cows, 11s; sheep and lambs, 8s 6d; calves, 35s; pigs, 30s.

*Neat and Leadenhall* (Friday).—We had a steady demand here to-day, on the following terms:

Per Sbs. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; near small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; suckling calves, 18s 0d to 20s 0d; and quarter old store pigs, 10s 0d to 20s 0d each. Beasts, 3s 4d; cows, 11s; sheep and lambs, 8s 6d; calves, 35s; pigs, 30s.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market was dull at the beginning of the week

ders to keep off the crowd, which extended along the whole line taken by the procession. The following glowing account of the scene is quoted from the *Edinburgh Advertiser* :

At the Waterloo-bridge, in front of the Register Office, North Bridge-street, and the High-street especially, the crowd fully exceeded that of last year, while the balconies, terraces, and every available eminence, that could command a view of the pageant, was thickly studded by well-dressed parties of both sexes. When the cavalcade entered the High-street, the scene was particularly beautiful. The lofty ancient buildings on each side, with their windows filled with gay spectators—the dense mass of people that filled the streets, bustling about, seeking for a favourable position to witness this always attractive scene—the fine array of Scots Greys, with their prancing steeds, and shining armour, sparkling in the uninterrupted brilliancy of the sun's rays—together with the exhilarating and powerful strains of the military band in the advancing *cortege*—all combined to form a spectacle at once varied, delightful, and grand.

His Grace arrived at the High Church at half-past twelve o'clock. The Very Rev. Principal Lee, Moderator of last General Assembly, preached from Isaiah, chap. xxxiii., verse 20—"Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities," &c. The eloquent and impressive sermon of the Rev. Principal was attentively listened to by a large assemblage.

Divine Service having been concluded, his Grace proceeded in his state carriage, to the New Assembly Hall: this is situated higher up the hill on which the High-street stands, and at the head of that part of it called the Lawn-market. It is a fine building, recently erected—indeed, this is the first occasion on which it has been put to its destined use. The Lord High Commissioner having taken his seat on the throne, a prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lee, Principal of the Edinburgh University, after which the 122nd Psalm was sung. The secular business was now proceeded with, and began by electing a "Moderator," or Chairman, the choice falling upon Dr. Alexander Hill, Professor of Divinity in the Glasgow University. The High Commissioner then produced the Queen's letter—a Royal manifesto relative to the affairs of the National Church of Scotland; and corresponding, in many respects, to her Majesty's speech on the opening of a higher Legislature. These proceedings occupied till four o'clock, when the Assembly adjourned to the following morning at eleven. The body continue to assemble morning and evening for about fourteen days, a short session, but one generally found long enough to go through such kirk business as may have accumulated during the past year. It then breaks up, to meet again in the May following.

Not the least pleasing part of the day's proceedings had yet to come. At six o'clock, the Lord High Commissioner received his guests to dinner, in the Great Gallery at Holyrood, celebrated for being hung with portraits of 111 Scottish Kings; most of whom, historians tell us, had no other existence than the



"LIGHT."—PAINTED BY JENKINS.—FROM THE NEW WATER COLOUR SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

painter (De Witt) gave to them on the walls of this lengthy apartment. In this room, the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland are elected, at the summoning of every new Parliament. On the present occasion, it was covered with dining apparatus sufficient for the accommodation of 200 guests; but only about 160 attended. The bill of fare was ample, with the names of the French dishes curiously translated into English, for the benefit, we suppose, of the baillies and country gentlemen of the old school. With the dessert came the usual toasts, all of which were drunk seated, (except that of "The Queen," when the company rose,) and in silence; this custom being thought, perhaps, better suited to the grave and reverend characters of the majority of the guests than the more cheerful and noisy mode. At the end of the evening, however, a bit of enthusiasm burst forth, which assuredly could not have been repressed in the chilliest assembly. The noble Marquis who presided has recently entered the bonds of Hymen, having married the Lady Hastings, sister of the late much-lamented Lady Flora. On the health of the Marchioness being proposed, the company rose *en masse*, and, from their long-sealed lips, there burst forth a full complement of cheers. His Lordship returned thanks in the only speech of the evening, and that was short, though pithy and elegant. This concluded the "festivities" and the day's proceedings, at the sober hour of nine o'clock.

The expenses incurred by the Lord High Commissioner at each General Assembly are provided for by the Crown—£2000 per annum being allowed him to cover them.

#### LIGHT.

BY JOSEPH J. JENKINS.

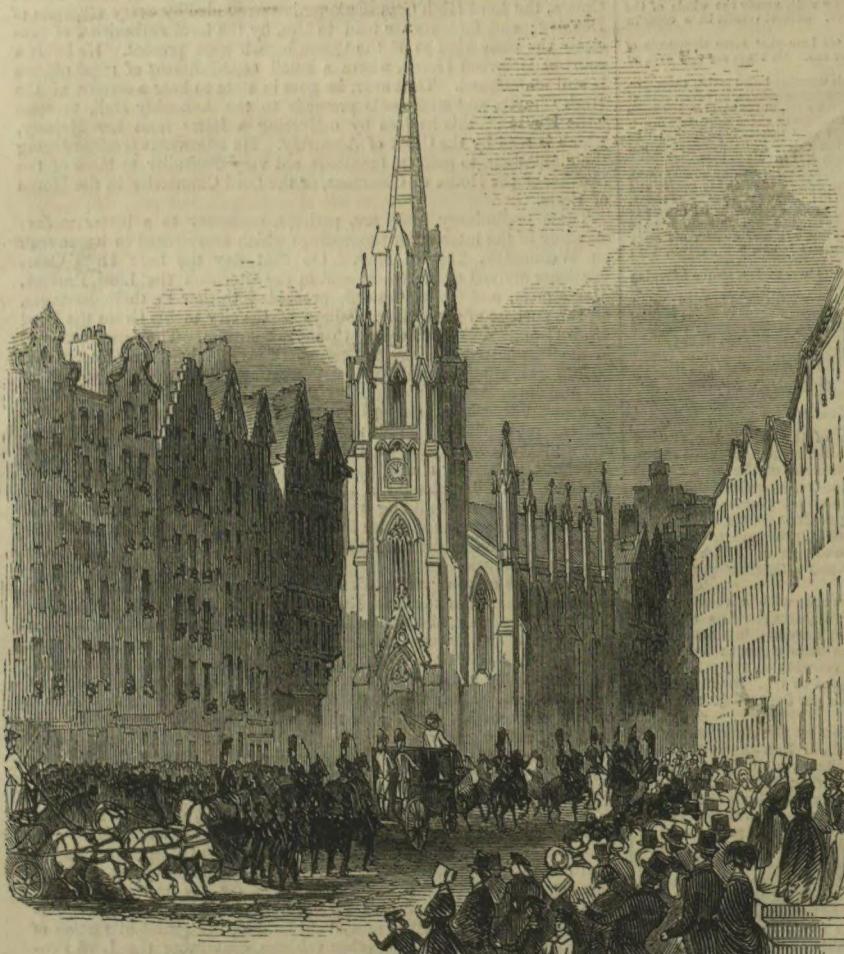
FROM THE NEW WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION.

One of the best pictures in the New Water-Colour Exhibition, in Pall Mall, is a picture called "Light," by Joseph J. Jenkins, with a motto from Burns :

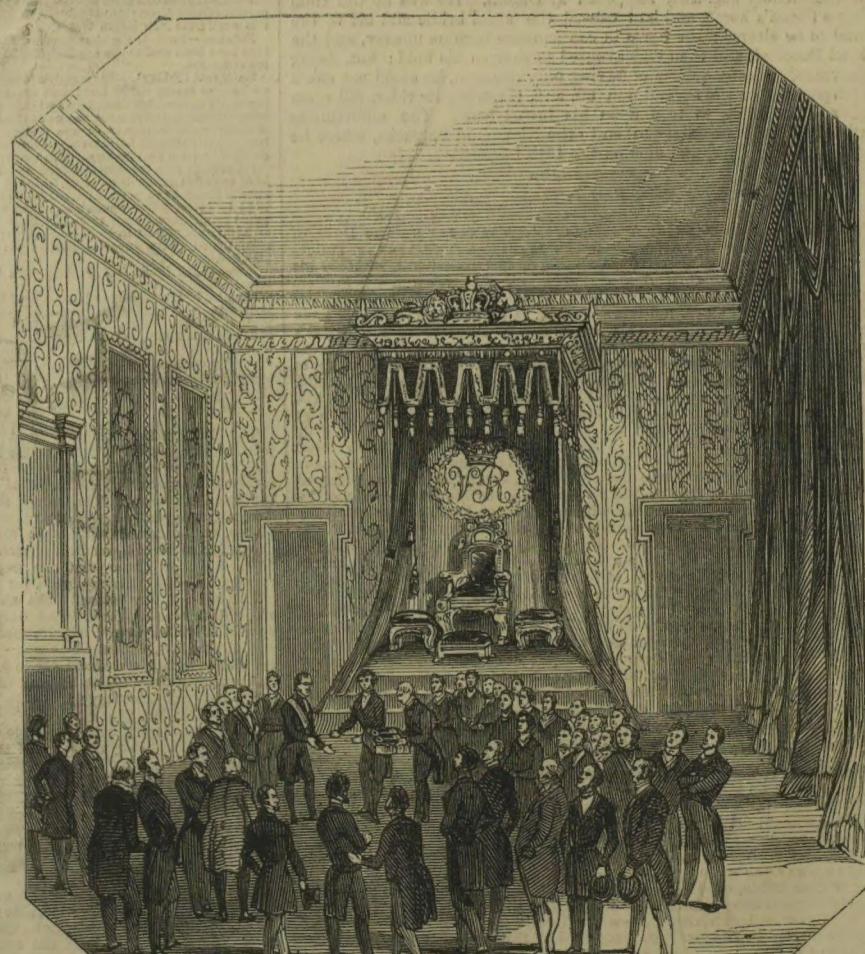
At dawn, when every grassy blade,  
Droops with a diamond from its head !  
But this description is equally capricious and unmeaning. The picture represents a country girl, barefooted, with a basket on her arm, and a merry look—"brushing with hasty steps the dews away." She seems to realise, in dress, a line in one of Ben Jonson's exquisite little poems :

Hair loosely flowing—robes as free;  
and may be said, without any great licence of meaning, to illustrate, by her looks and action, a pretty sentiment in one of Shenstone's ballads :

So sweetly she bade me adieu,  
I thought that she bade me return.  
Mr. Jenkins may have had some such meaning in his mind; he has certainly painted a very charming picture.



THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER ENTERING THE NEW ASSEMBLY HALL.



PRESENTATION OF THE KEYS, AT HOLYROOD.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT CAMBRIDGE.—The forthcoming meeting of this association at Cambridge, in June, will, there is no doubt, be a very brilliant and attractive one. The attendance of foreigners of distinction, will, it is said, be larger than on any previous occasion. On Wednesday, the 18th of June, the general committee will meet at one o'clock, for the election of sectional officers, &c. From Thursday, the 19th, to Wednesday, the 25th of June inclusive, the committees of sections will meet daily, at ten precisely; and the sections will meet from Thursday to Tuesday, at eleven precisely. General evening meetings will be held on Thursday, the 19th, and Wednesday, the 25th, at eight o'clock. A room will be provided for the reception of philosophical apparatus, and specimens of natural and artificial products, which may be brought for the purpose of illustrating particular communications, or for exhibition to the members generally.

CATHOLIC PROCESSION AND FESTIVAL IN NOTTINGHAM.—On Sunday Nottingham presented one of the most novel spectacles which the annals of this country afford. This was none other than the celebration of the festival of Corpus Christi by the Catholic body, in their new and splendid edifice of Saint Barnabas, with all the pomp and display which the highest prosperity of the Catholic ascendancy records. The interest it excited, the thronging crowds who hurried to view the spectacle, the various forms and ceremonies adopted, the immense expense which had been incurred, the decorations, the gorgeous dresses, the splendid banners, the magnificent trimmings of the altar, and the un-qualified pomp of the pageant in any religious celebration of late, produced a very strong sensation.

CURIOS ELOPEMENT AT NORWICH.—Last week a case which excited

great interest was brought before the magistrates at the Guildhall, Norwich.

Charles Fiddiment Wells, a grocer, lately in the service of the Hon. and

Rev. R. Wilson, of Ashwelthorpe, was charged with having obtained a

license, under false pretences, by virtue of which he had married Miss Sheppard, a ward in Chancery, a girl of 13, heiress to a large fortune, and the

daughter of Mrs. Wilson, of Ashwelthorpe, by a former husband, who had

served the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk, and died suddenly, during his

year of office. It appeared that on the previous Friday defendant obtained a license in Norwich, and engaged a post chaise, to convey himself and the

young lady from Ashwelthorpe. Early on Sunday morning Miss Sheppard left her parent's residence, taking with her only a bundle of clothes, and, by

appointment, met the defendant, a young man 23 years of age, and drove off with him to the Two Quarts public house, Norwich, where they arrived

about six o'clock in the morning. They were married by the Rev. Mr.

Goodwin, at St. Benedict's church, before nine o'clock. In the meantime

the young lady had been missed by her governess, and information being

given to Mr. Harvey, one of the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson's tenants, he soon

traced the fugitives, the same morning, to the very public house where they were.

The young lady positively refused to leave her husband, but the

latter was apprehended, and, after a long hearing of the case, remanded.

On Tuesday the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson, who appeared to be strongly af-

fected, stated that he declined to prosecute further under the warrant,

defendant having been served with citation from the Court of Chancery to

appear before that Court, to answer for his conduct. He was then dis-

charged.—[The young man Wells was brought before Vice Chancellor Wi-

gram on Thursday, in obedience to an order of Court, which had been made

on an *ex parte* statement, alleging that he had abducted Miss Agnes Sheppard, of Ashwelthorpe, Norfolk, an infant under the age of 16, and a ward of Chancery. Wells's counsel read an affidavit which he had made in answer

to the statements upon which the order had been granted. He therein

denied that he had been guilty of the abduction of the young lady, but

declared that the overtures of love had been made by Miss Sheppard her-

self. His Honour referred the matter to the Master, and Wells was removed

in the custody of one of the stipendiaries of the court.]

THE LATE DUEL AT GOSPORT.—Mr. Seton, the gentleman who was

wounded in the duel near Portsmouth, is not yet considered out of danger.

It is said the appearance of the wound has not been quite so satisfactory; still

the surgeons have great hopes of his ultimate recovery. Mr. Pym, Second

Lieutenant of Marines, who was the friend of Lieutenant Hawkey, is only

21 years of age; his father is now a lieutenant, commanding the *Spider*, 6

(schooner), on the coast of South America. These parties, as well as Lieut.

Rowles, the other second, are said to be on the Continent.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—The first election of two annuitants

to partake of the benefits of this newly established excellent institution took

place on Wednesday morning, and the event was celebrated in the evening

by a public dinner at the London Tavern. Upwards of 250 gentlemen sat

down to dinner. Mr. Martin T. Smith presided, his brother, Abel Smith,

Esq., M.P., being, through illness, prevented from taking upon himself the

duties of the chair. The dinner having been discussed, the usual loyal and

patriotic toasts were proposed and duly honoured. The chairman proposed,

"Success to the Provident Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association." The toast

was received with loud acclamations. Other toasts followed, which were

duly honoured. A list of subscriptions was read, amounting to upwards of £1000.

MR. CARUS WILSON.—The *Jersey Gazette*, of Monday last, says: "Sir

John de Veulle and his board sitting in secret, no proof of offence offered,

no defence permitted, have, in the absence of their victim, pronounced upon

him a new sentence. They have condemned him to three days' solitary

confinement in his cell; have shut him up for three days in an *oubliette*, where he cannot even speak to his wife in the presence of the turnkey, nor

be permitted to read his correspondence even after its violation by his

gaurd. This infamous judgment was carried into execution on Saturday

morning last. Mr. Wilson is at this moment undergoing the cowardly

sentence."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM.—LONDON BY NIGHT, pronounced by the Press, and every Visitor, as the most marvellous and extraordinary Triumph of Art that has ever been achieved in this or any other country. "It is a new era in Art!" "Tis not a Picture; it is Nature!"—This most novel Exhibition has been projected and carried out by Mr. Wm. Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Dawson and Mr. Talbin. Admitance, 5s.; Children under Twelve, Half-price; which will include the Statuary Caverns at Adelsberg; the Chalet with the sublime effect of Mont Blanc, and real Mountain Torrent, by Night; the Glyptic and Relievoed Saloon most brilliantly illuminated, forming a Promenade perfectly unique. Open from Nine till Eleven every Evening. Entrance in Albany-street only, through the splendid new Corridor, lighted by twenty-six colossal tripod.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.—Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious MAJESTY and His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.—Six Exhibitions in One, pronounced by the Press and every Visitor, to be the most magnificent and perfect Chef-d'œuvre ever presented to the world. The wonders at this gigantic Establishment consist of the Glypticheca, or Museum of Sculpture, filled with works of some of the finest artists; Mont Blanc, Mer de Glace (painted by Mr. Danzon), and real Mountain Torrent, superb Conservatories, and gorgeous Gothic Aviary, External Promenades, Classic Ruins, and Fountains; the Panorama of London, repainted by Mr. E. T. Paris.—Open from Ten till Six o'clock. Admitance, 3s. Children under 12, Half-price. The Statuary Caverns at Adelsberg (the most magnificent of all the temples which Nature has built for herself in the regions of night), 1s. extra. The whole Exhibition designed and remodelled by Mr. Wm. Bradwell.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERT MONSTRE.—On FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1845, at the ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS—Mons. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that he will give a CONCERT MONSTRE, on the same scale of grandeur as those conducted by him in Paris, at the Jardin Turc, Casino, and Champs Elysées, at the Fete of Louis Philippe, and other great occasions. The Orchestra will consist of 300 Instrumental Performers, comprising the principal English and Foreign Artists in the Metropolis, and presenting the greatest Congres Musical ever assembled in this country. A Colossal Orchestra will be erected for the occasion, at the southern extremity of the Gardens, where an extensive Promenade has recently been open, capable of accommodating ten thousand persons. Further particulars duly announced. Tickets to be had at the Gardens; the principal Libraries, Music-sellers, and of M. JULLIEN, Depot General de Musique Danzante, 214, Regent-street.—Tickets obtained previous to the 13th, 2s. 6d.; entrance at the doors, 5s.

PANORAMA OF NANKING.—Just opened, at the PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, a VIEW OF NANKING, the Ancient Capital of the Celestial Empire, with its unrivalled PORCELAIN TOWER. Comprising also the Yang-Tse-Keang River, with her Majesty's Ships at Anchors, the various Temples, Castles, the adjacent Heights, Temples, and Joss Houses, with portraits of Sir H. Pottinger, Lord Saltoun, Sir H. Gough, and other Officers, in friendly communication with Elepoo, Ke-Ling, and Nien Thien, the three Chinese Commissioners, and various native groups around. The View of Naples by Moonlight is now open, but Baden-Baden will shortly be closed.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-Mall, next the British Institution, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, J. W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

MAGNIFICENT and UNEQUALLED COURT COSTUMES.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS, anxious to give the Middle Classes an idea of the splendour of the Court, have entirely redressed their Female Figures in a style never before attempted. They respectfully request an early visit, as the exposure to the air must soon tarnish their beauty. The group of the House of Brunswick may challenge all former efforts. Admitance, 1s. Napoleon Room, 6d. Open from Eleven till Ten. Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

MRS. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, by gracious permission of her Majesty, from the picture of Winterhalter at Windsor Castle. The HOUSE of BRUNSWICK at ONE VIEW; George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, Coburg, Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, Sussex, &c., the Royal of George IV., restored, the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick. The National Group, Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb. "This is one of the best sights in the metropolis."—The Times. Open from 11 till 10 at night.—Admitance One Shilling; Napoleon Room, Sixpence.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY exhibited by a WORKING MODEL, having a power to carry sixteen A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND on a person who has lost his natural hand. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of DOMESTIC LIFE, Daily, at a quarter past Three, and at Wednesdays, and Fridays evenings at a quarter to Nine. Professor BACHOFER'S VARIED LECTURES, with brilliant Experiments, and LECTURES on CHARACTER, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Mr. Wallis on the Pianoforte, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at Eight o'clock. New and beautiful objects in the CHROMATOPE PHYSIOSCOPE, PROTEOSCOPE, &c. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER and DIVING BELL. WORKING MODELS described Daily.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE of the DANSEUSES VIENNOISES.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that the BENEFIT of the DANSEUSES VIENNOISES (their Last Appearance but one) will take place on THURSDAY, NEXT, JUNE 5th, 1845, when will be performed Rosine, Orléans, IL BARBIERI DI SIVIGLIA, M. Grisi, II Conte d'Almaviva, Signor Mario, Bartolo, Signor Lablache; Bartola, Sign. F. Lablache; and Figaro, Sign. Formazari. The DANSEUSES VIENNOISES will appear in some of their most favourite Dances. Their Performances this Evening will include the celebrated Pas de Miroir, the Pas des Moissonneurs, and a new Pas, entitled Pion, comprising a résumé of all their most admired Dances. With a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, combining the talents of Madame Castellan, Mlle. Brambilla, and Sign. Moriani. To be followed by VARIOUS NOVELTIES in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, in which will appear M. Cérito, Mlle. Lucille Grahn, and Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlles. Demelisse, Cassan, &c.; M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon. Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. WM. BATTY.—Crowded Audiences.—Confirmed Success of the New Spectacle, in which the performance of the Arab Horse trained by M. Tournaire, is pronounced the greatest success of the day. Orléans, Orléans, IL BARBIERI DI SIVIGLIA, M. Grisi, II Conte d'Almaviva, Signor Mario, Bartolo, Sign. Lablache; Bartola, Sign. F. Lablache; and Figaro, Sign. Formazari. The DANSEUSES VIENNOISES will appear in some of their most favourite Dances. Their Performances this Evening will include the celebrated Pas de Miroir, the Pas des Moissonneurs, and a new Pas, entitled Pion, comprising a résumé of all their most admired Dances. With a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, combining the talents of Madame Castellan, Mlle. Brambilla, and Sign. Moriani. To be followed by VARIOUS NOVELTIES in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, in which will appear M. Cérito, Mlle. Lucille Grahn, and Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlles. Demelisse, Cassan, &c.; M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon. Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

WANTED.—Wanted to RENT or PURCHASE, a GOOD FAMILY HOUSE, in the neighbourhood of Wimbledon or Wandsworth Common, near the Railway Station, with Six or Eight good Bed-rooms, Stables, Garden, Paddock, &c. Particulars to be addressed to M., 198, Strand.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at

the Manufactury, 333, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch-work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

KINAHAN'S "LL." WHISKY (seven years old), 20s. per Gallon. This pure, wholesome, and delicious spirit is universally preferred to Cognac Brandy.—Choice Old Wines, Foreign Spirits, XX, Dublin Stout, Bass's Pale India Ale, Burton and Scotch Ales, in fine condition.—Sealed Sample Bottles of the "LL." Whisky can be obtained at most respectable houses.—KINAHAN & CO's Stores, 25, King William-street, Strand.

BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE, 13, George-street, Hanover-square.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 31st of May.—The chair will be taken at two o'clock precisely, by the President, the Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON. The third year of the Institute will commence on the 1st of June, and the Eleventh Soiree of the session will be given on Monday JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM, Resident Director.

THE HAIR.—LYON'S BRITISH FLUID DYE.—This unequalled Preparation for changing the colour of the Hair from Red or Grey to a beautiful Auburn Brown or Black, is perfectly free from any chemical liquid. The operation can be finished at once, without loss of time, and the Dye is quite free from any unpleasant odour, and does not injure the Skin or Hair in its application. Sold in cases, 5s. each, by PRATT and Co., Chemists, 29, Lower Newport-street, Soho.

INDIA and COLONIAL and LADIES' WEDDING ORDERS, &c., prepared with particular attention as to quality, fashion, and economy, and executed to any extent, on the shortest notice, by POPE and PLANTE, General Outfitters, and Manufacturers of every description of the best Hosiery for family use.—4, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall. The Ladies' Department conducted by experienced female assistants.—Lists and Particulars forwarded.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole inventress of teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing, in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery and Dress Rooms.

TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 221, Oxford-street.—Families and large consumers are invited to avail themselves of the advantages ready money commands, in purchasing the really fine and useful descriptions of TEA and COFFEE at this Establishment. The saving here effected by cash payments is at least 10 or 20 per cent. Price forwarded on application, and goods delivered within three miles free of expense.—STRUGGOLD and CO., Tea and Coffee Dealers, 221, Oxford-street, corner of Portman-street, London.

SCOT RACES.—ROYAL HOTEL, SLOUGH STATION.—CHARLES DOTESOL most respectfully begs to acquaint his Friends, the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has still disengaged for the Ascot Race Week some of the best Apartments at the Royal Hotel, and to prevent disappointment begs to be favoured with their earliest commands: as also for Post Horses and Carriage, by special request. C. DOTESOL will provide a good Table d'Hôte on the Cup Day at Seven o'clock.

N.B. Parties intending to dine in Private Rooms at the Royal Hotel are requested to give their orders in time to insure them.

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIAL.—"Sir, I feel pleasure in saying your Auxiliar is the best thing ever discovered for the Hair. I was nearly bald, and quite grey, for some years, through illness. Nothing had the least effect, but your Auxiliar, which has restored it within six months. It is now beautifully luxuriant." From S. Monckton, Brixton, to R. Dawson, Lower Clapton. 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle. DAWSON'S DILUTORIUM is warranted to remove, in a few minutes, unsightly hairs from any part of the Skin, without the least unpleasantness, leaving the Skin perfectly fair and soft, 1s. 6d. and 6s. per packet. Sold as above, and by Sanger, 150, Hannay, 63, Oxford-street, Prout, 229, Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Johnston, 69, Cornhill, and others in the Kingdom. Orders by post promptly forwarded.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.—THE ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, made without spinning and weaving, having successfully overcome the prejudice created by competitors in other descriptions of Carpeting, and being now honoured with the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty for its use in the Royal Palaces, the Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole manufacturers, inform the Trade that their new and beautiful Patterns in Carpeting for the present season are now ready for inspection at the Company's Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, where the Company have also a large assortment of elegantly-printed and embossed Table Covers, Window Curtains, Cloths for Coach-linings, Waistcoats, Thick Felt for Polishing and Gun Waddings, Oyleys, &c., &c., manufactured by the same process. The public, in patronising the Felt Carpeting, will obtain, and for a half a mile the price of 10/- per square yard, a perfect article in strength and durability to either Kidderminster or Brussels—Manufactories—Elmwood Mills, Leaden; and Borough-road, London.</p

**ROYAL EXCHANGE HANDKERCHIEFS.** — A Beautiful Engraving on Copper upon a large scale, showing the Clock Tower, &c., printed upon the best Silk Handkerchief from a Drawing done expressly for that purpose, £5. 6d. each, or by post, 6s.—To be had of W. TENT, Hosier, &c., No. 21, Royal Exchange, London.

**ALE! ALE! ALE!** — Best, brightest, purest, and most in esteem by Connaisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at One Shilling per Gallon, by addressing to the JOHN BULL BREWERY, Office, 20, Philpot-lane, City. Conveyed, free, to any part of London.

**SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS** are now charged by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY for 6s. of good sound TEA. This is the lowest possible price at which Tea can be supplied with credit to the merchant and advantage to the consumer. 6s. of COFFEE for 5s. Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

**THE MINARET PARASOL.** — CAUTION.—Ladies are particularly requested to observe that the Silver Runner of the Parasol is Stamped with the word "MINARET." This Caution is necessary, as other parasols have been sold for the Minaret which are not so. This elegant Novelty can be had at all the respectable Drapers in the Kingdom.

**B E D F E A T H E R S,** Duty Free:—  
Best White Dantac .. 2s. 10d. Best Foreign Greys .. 2s. 0d.  
Irish Whites .. 2s. 0d. Irish Greys .. 2s. 0d.  
Best ditto .. 2s. 6d. Best ditto .. 2s. 9d.  
H E A L and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road, opposite the Chapel.

**DANCING.—LESSONS** in the MAZURKA, CELLARIUS VALSE, POLKA, and VALSE a DEUX TEMPS, as taught by Cellarius', by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square, Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. Terms may be had on application as above.

**TO LADIES.** — PETT'S POUDRE des DAMES, or Depilatory, justly esteemed as the only preparation for effectually removing superfluous Hairs in eight minutes. Its great recommendation is the simplicity in applying it and the ingredients of which it is composed being perfectly innocent, leaving a pleasing softness on the skin. Price 4s. 6d. Prepared solely by J. PETT, Perfumer to the Royal Family, 243, Regent-street, and sold by every respectable dealer in Perfumery.

**RICHARD and JOHN SLACK** earnestly solicit an inspection of their select and varied STOCK of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, consisting of Bronzed and Steel Fenders, Fire Irons, warranted Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver Wares, Paper and Japan Tea-trays, Shower and other Baths, &c., &c.; every article of which is marked in plain figures, at the same low prices for which their House has been celebrated for upwards of a quarter of a century. Their terms being cash, enabled them to offer these prices which will be found 30 per cent. under any other house. Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Their Book, containing drawings and prices of every article, may be had gratis, or sent to any part, post-free. —Established 1818.

**PROSPECTUS.** —  
NOTTINGHAM AND BOSTON RAILWAY, (REGISTERED PROVISIONALLY.)  
CAPITAL £750,000.  
In 30,000 Shares of £25 each.—Deposit £1 per Share.

Subscribers will not be answerable beyond the Amount of their respective Shares.

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OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 14, BIRCHIN-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

The formation of a Railway from Nottingham to Boston is, unquestionably, of the greatest importance to the whole of the Districts and Towns which it will connect, and will prove highly advantageous to the Manufacturing and Agricultural Interests. By reference to the Map of England, it will be seen that Boston is only about 48 miles from Nottingham, while all other Sea-ports, on the East Coast, are from 70 to 130 miles distant from Nottingham; clearly showing that Boston is the Natural Sea port of the Manufacturing Towns of the whole of the Midland, Northumbrian, and North-Western Counties. An immense traffic already exists between the facilities of railway transit are completed. The very difficult and laborious mode of conveyance now used is by the River Witham, Canal, and River Trent; on an average, upwards of 150,000 quarters of grain are carried annually, at a cost of 2s. per quarter, which, by the Railway, could be carried at 1s. per quarter, being a saving of 50 per cent. to the producers and consumers. The export trade from Boston is now comparatively limited, by the want of means of conveyance from the Manufacturing Districts, which a Railroad will supply.

Boston is situated in the midst of the finest land in the Kingdom; and this part of Lincolnshire may be justly termed the GARDEN of the MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS of ENGLAND. The produce of the whole district, particularly its wheat, is consumed in the large manufacturing towns; and the carriage of corn and cattle to the great centres of population, will alone furnish a constant and certain supply of revenue. In addition, the growth of potatos in this locality is so extensive as to supply an important trade.

The time occupied in travelling from Nottingham to Boston, by fast trains, will not be more than one hour and 20 minutes; whereas the journey, as at present performed by coach alone, occupies eight hours. The conveyance of heavy goods by Rail will occupy about two hours; by the existing means of conveyance, goods are from 7 to 14 days before they reach their destination.

In addition to this, a large Traffic will be carried along the Line in Manufactured Goods, and in Coal and Lime from the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Coal Fields, to rural districts through which it passes, and to the shore of the German Ocean; the latter traffic is yet to be developed, and with the cheap transit provided by this Line, the important article of Coal will compete at a great advantage to the consumer with the present supply, which is now brought by Sea from Newcastle.

Very considerable amount of the vast staple produce of Nottingham, Derby, Loughborough, Leicester, and the neighbourhood, which is exported to Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, and France, and the Baltic, and the most expeditious route to Hull and London, and thence, after repeated removals by ship or carrier, to its destination; whereas, on the completion of this line, it would be transmitted direct to Boston, and thence to the before-mentioned places, in much less time, and at a much less expense.

Boston is not only the nearest Seaport town to Nottingham, but is also the most convenient, safest, and best situated on the Eastern Coast, for the shipment and transhipment of merchandise. By recent improvements the river, or arm of the sea, which runs through the centre of the town, has been widened and deepened, thus affording means for vessels of from three to four hundred tons burthen, to take in and discharge their cargoes at the wharfside, without risk or damage, an object of importance not only in point of security to the goods, but also in the ease and expediency secured for lighter charges.

A short detail of the present number of roads in this small part of the proposed Line will put the real expectations of high communication are well founded. Between Grantham and Nottingham alone, there are annually conveyed more than 60,000 tons of Goods, consisting of Corn, Coal, Malt, Flour, Oil, Linseed-cake, Timber, &c.; there is also a considerable road traffic by wagons and carts. The above estimate is founded on returns which give the following detail of the quantities—Wheat, Barley, and Beans, 12,000 tons; Malt, 3500; General Merchandise, 10,000; giving a total of 62,000 tons.

The present charge for this large traffic is, in Coal, dues, 4s. 4d. per ton; Trent charge, 2d. per ton; freight to boatmen, 3s. 6d. per ton; making 8s. per ton, for a distance by water of 36 miles. By Rail, this freight could be conveyed for the same distance for less than one-third the present cost, at a fair profit to the undertakers, and a great saving to the Public. It must be remembered that this is the present amount of traffic; but experience has proved that wherever a railroad has been carried, the consequent cheapness and rapidity of conveyance

To the above items of traffic may be added a large and important trade in Fish, between the sea-coast and the populous inland Districts, where the means of communication are established; and Fish being caught in large quantities on the whole East Coast, and sold at a low price, to this supply of food the Railway will give the inhabitants of the manufacturing towns a ready access. There are many other important results, which may be anticipated from bringing the Eastern Coast of the Midland Counties into easy communication with the Manufacturing Towns of the North and West.

The nature of the country through which the line will pass is most favourable in its facilities for construction: it is nearly all Dead Level, passing along the Valley of the Witham and the Vale Belvoir; and the expensive tunnelling, excavations, and embankments, which have caused so large an outlay on other Lines, will not be necessary on this. The cost of construction will be as low as that of any Line in the Kingdom; and the Company will not have to encounter the opposition of the owners of the Land and Estates through which the Line will pass, being, as far as can be ascertained, most favourably disposed towards the undertaking.

It will be seen that the proposed Line combines all the elements of a profitable Railway: it has a Sea-coast and Sea-port Town as one of the termini; it passes through a rich and productive Agricultural District, to the great seats of manufacture and consumption, and being a certain source of traffic; and it affords ready communication with the Southern, Northern, and Midland Counties.

As the Act cannot be applied for till next Session, there will be ample time to make all the surveys and estimates, and to comply with all the Standing Orders, without that precipitancy, haste, and consequent imperfection, which have caused the miscarriage of so many bills in the present session. The great expense and loss of the Shareholders, Line has been decided on by Parliament.

Power is intended to be reserved in the Act to allow 4 per cent. interest upon deposits, until the completion of the Line. No further calls will be made until the Act of Parliament is obtained, and the future calls will not be more than £2 on each Share.

Tables are now preparing, which will give an exact statement of the Passengers and all other traffic on the Line; they will appear in an amended Prospectus.

Applications for Shares may be made on the subjoined form, addressed to THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE, at the Office of the Company, 14, BIRCHIN-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, or to the Solicitors for the Company, at Nottingham, Boston, and Grantham.

\* \* \* No person need apply for Shares, unless the application is accompanied by an unexceptionable reference. A certain number of Shares will be reserved for owners of land on the Line, and for parties resident in the locality through which the Line will pass.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NOTTINGHAM AND BOSTON RAILWAY. Gentlemen.—I request that you will allow me Shares, of Twenty-five Pounds each, in the above undertaking; and I agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit thereon, and sign the Parliamentary Contract and Subscribers' Agreement when required.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Assurance \_\_\_\_\_

**EDWARDS' PATENT FIREWOOD WHEELS**—the Cheapest and Quickest mode of Lighting Fires ever offered to the Public. A certain fire in a few minutes—Sold by every Oilman and Grocer in or near London, Four for a Penny, or for Spiller's Bachelor's Kettle, Three for a Penny.—Manufactury, 18, Wardrobe, City-road.

**EDUCATION.** — There are VACANCIES in a LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, in the most salubrious part of Clifton, in Gloucestershire, for TWO PARLOUR BOARDERS, where comfort and agreeable society are combined with the advantages of Education, under the superintendence of resident Ladies; if preferred, Masters, of the first eminence. The School has been established twenty years. The first references can be given, and required. Address, Mrs. SMITH, Post-office, Clifton, Gloucestershire.

**LEGHORNS, MILLINERY, and STRAW BONNETS.** — BRIGHTS, 12, Ludgate-street (two doors above Everington's). — M. BRIGHT begs to announce her return from Paris, supplied with every Novelty. Fine Leghorns, 20s.; Fashionable Millinery Bonnets, 21s.; Fancy Straws, an immense variety; Dunstable Straws of every kind. Children's Bonnets; Leghorn, Tuscan, and Straw Hats of every size. The Largest Assortment in London, all bearing a fixed Money Price at the Lowest Scale of Profit.

**DINNER SERVICES, TABLE GLASS, &c.** — SANDER and CO., 319, Holborn, corner of Southampton Buildings, opposite Gray's Inn Gate, have on view the largest Stock in London of Table Glass, Dishes, and Cutlery, Ornaments, China, Chandeliers, Lustres, Lamps, Hall Lanters, &c., &c. A considerable number of Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services at a great reduction in price; these patterns are not those of the present year, but the ware is of the best quality, and they will be found worthy of attention; some of the Dinner Services in question, are porcelain, in addition, to which, there are a few suspending Drawing Room Lamps; Lustres, and Hall Lanters.

**SCHWEPPES' SODA and other ALKALINE WATERS** continue to be manufactured as usual, upon the largest scale, at their several establishments, and to maintain their supremacy over all others. Each bottle has its proper proportion of alkali; but, to prevent imposition, consumers are earnestly requested to ascertain that a label with their NAME is over the cork of each bottle of soda water, and label on each bottle of lemonade and potash water. Schweppes' Liquid Magnesia is of the finest quality, and is strongly recommended as a cure for goit, acidity of the stomach, &c., by the first London Physicians.—51, Berners-street, London.

**BERDOE'S SUMMER WATERPROOF OVER-COATS, FROCKS, &c.** — These well-known and gentlemanly garments will be found light and more agreeable substitutes for any other outside coat. They are made in the best materials, and are highly respectable—equally free from vulgarity and singularity; are guaranteed to exclude any rain, and are a novel, untried novelty, having been in extensive use among the respectable classes more than six years. A Large Stock of First-rate Garments, in Llama Cloths and other new and greatly admired materials (manufactured expressly for W. B.) now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited.—Made only by W. BENDOR, Tailor, Waterpoofer, &c., 69, Cornhill.

**PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.** — JOHNSON AND CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, Inventors and Patentees.—From the construction of the PATENT FLEXIBLE HATS the unpleasant pressure on the forehead is entirely removed, and by their extreme elasticity they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, moreover, being ventilated, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of the hat, are additional advantages. As Ladies' Riding Hats they are light and elastic, and will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort.—JOHNSON and CO., 113 Regent-street, and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street.

**MORE CURES of CONSUMPTION** by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Dec. 5, 1844.—Gentlemen—I can speak of your Wafers myself with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and they afford relief when everything else has failed; and the patients, having been satisfied with medicina, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy having such an agreeable taste. (Signed) JNO. MAWSON, Surgeon.

**ITALIAN BLUE.** — This Blue so justly esteemed by LAUN-DRESSES on account of the beautiful and permanent whiteness which it imparts to the Linen, and from the fact of its having no sediment, may now be bought Retail at the following Italian Warehouses:—

Acton and Sons, 65, Farringdon street  
Ashman, 126, High Holborn  
Attwood, 12, New-street, Holborn  
Chew, 22, Crawford-street  
Durius, 22, Drury-lane  
Fox, 50, Old Compton-street  
Gurney and Co., 3, Davis-street, Oxford-street  
And Wholesale of the Patentee, ALFRED BEVINGTON, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey.

**THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE;** the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing, but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes ROSS and SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it, are requested to bring a friend, or servant with them, to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences, whatever the distance.

**SANATORIUM, or HOME IN SICKNESS.** — The lease of the house hitherto occupied by this Institution having expired, and the house itself being unoccupied, by its want of accommodation, for the purposes of the Institution, the Committee have long sought in vain for some suitable mansion which they might rent until sufficient funds could be raised for building. Unsuccessful in this attempt, they have been reluctantly compelled to close the establishment for the present. Convinced, however, from the experience they have had, that, if convenient premises could be purchased or built, the institution would not only support itself, but also afford the means of greatly extending its usefulness, the Committee have determined to exert themselves to procure the necessary funds for this purpose. So soon as these shall be obtained, the institution will be re-opened. Further information may be had, and subscriptions paid to the Secretary, at the Office of F. W. P. FORD, Esq., 13, Godliman-street, Doctors' Commons, and Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., HENRY S. SMYTH, Secretary.

**GREAT SAVING IN SOAP AND LABOUR.** — Royal Letters Patent, granted March 4, 1844.

**WARD'S PATENT WASHING and CLEANSING POWDER**, manufactured at the Oldbury Alkali Works, near Birmingham. One great advantage which this powder possesses over others, consists in its not injuring the hands of the persons using it. — WARD'S WASHING POWDER, contains a due proportion of Soda in its free state, which by acting upon the skin, indolates the hands and renders them more supple and elastic. Other advantages peculiar to this powder may be stated as follows, viz.:—a saving of at least 50 per cent. of the soap which is necessary when soda is used. A great saving in the labour of washing. The colour of linen and other fabrics turns out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any other means. From the wear and tear caused by the rubbing and mauling being diminished, the durability of the clothes is increased.

This Powder will be found very valuable in Scouring Greasy Floors and Tables, in Cleansing Bras, Tin, and other Utensils of domestic use, and also Publicans' Pewter Pots.

\* \* \* Warranted not to injure articles, though made of the finest materials.

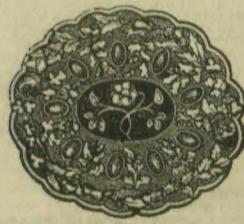
Sold in packets, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.



COSTUME OF 1740 AND 1750.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## PRESENTATION OF JEWELLERY, BY THE ARTISANS OF BIRMINGHAM, TO HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

On Wednesday, a Deputation from the Operatives of the Fancy Trades of Birmingham, waited, by appointment, upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for the purpose of presenting to her Majesty and his Royal Highness some beautiful specimens of Birmingham Jewellery. The Deputation consisted of Messrs. Nicklin and Stanton, who were accompanied by Messrs. Muntz and Spooner, the members for



BROOCH.



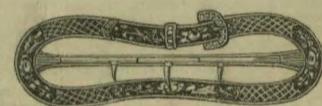
EAR-RING.

Birmingham, and by Mr. James Bourne, the High Bailiff of the town. The party arrived at the Palace at three o'clock, and were most graciously received by Prince Albert, attended by his Royal Highness's Secretary, Mr. G. E. Anson.

Mr. Muntz then read to the Prince a memorial, explanatory of the motives of the artisans, and appealing, through his Royal Highness, to her Majesty, to take into gracious consideration the present depressed condition of the operative jewellers of Birmingham, and entreating the Queen and the Prince Consort "to set the example of wearing British Jewellery on such occasions and to such an extent as may meet the Royal approval;" the memorialists being convinced that such a benevolent and well-timed example would be productive of the happiest effects, not only to the loyal artisans of Birmingham, but also to thousands of their fellow-subjects, employed in the manufacture of articles similar to the specimens, in different parts of the British Empire.

The memorialists, in conclusion, particularly directed the Royal attention to the fact, that, in the execution of these jewellery ornaments, no less than twenty two trades or callings have been engaged; whilst the individuals who execute the respective portions of such like articles, from the rough stages to the finished state, amount, in Birmingham alone, to five thousand families, comprising above twenty thousand souls; and in London, in Sheffield, in Derby, and other towns, a proportionate numerical amount of persons are also engaged in the same manufacture. The memorial was read by Mr. Muntz with impressive effect, and was listened to with marked attention by his Royal Highness.

The jewellery was contained in caskets, which were then opened, and the specimens were displayed to his Royal Highness, who at once expressed his admiration of the ingenuity, taste, and skill exhibited in the designing and manufacture of each separate article; and at the same time inquired how it

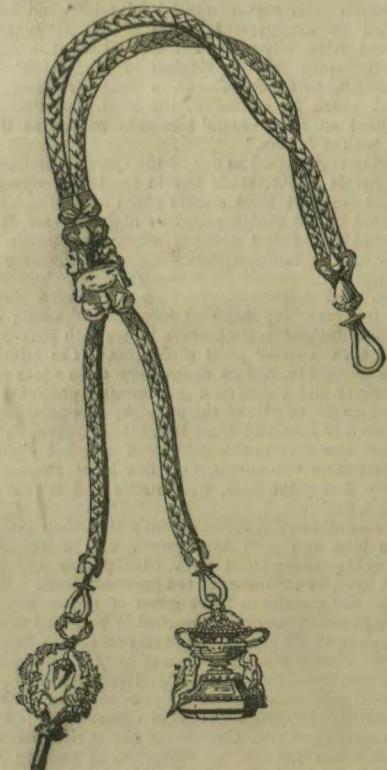


BUCKLE.



BRACELET.

was that fashion could perversely persist in going abroad, or articles of bijouterie when it could command so admirable and exquisite a manufacture of them at home. His Royal Highness entered into a lengthened and animated conversation with the deputation upon the subject of Birmingham manufactures in general, and concluded by assuring them that he knew her



WATCH-CHAIN, SEAL, AND KEY.

Majesty the Queen would fully share his own admiration of the costly presents with which the loyal and ingenious artisans of Birmingham had favoured them.

The deputation withdrew, much gratified with their reception. We have engraved the several articles, though much smaller than their actual size. The specimens intended for the Queen consist of the following articles:—An armlet, a brooch, a pair of ear-rings, and a buckle for the waist. The centre of the armlet, which is allowed by the first judges of jewellery in Birmingham to be the most splendid thing ever produced in the town, displays a diamond sprig upon blue enamel, surrounded with nine splendid pearls in blue enamel settings, each setting surrounded with an oak leaf, the leaf and the acorn gracefully and uniquely forming the border. The band part of the armlet consists of blue and gold enamel, with the emblems "Peace, plenty, for ever" the rose, thistle, shamrock, and leek filling up the different compartments. Each compartment moves upon a flexible joint; and diamonds and rubies form the *tout ensemble* of the clasp. The other specimens are in exquisite keeping with the armlet. The presentation to the Prince consists of a watch-chain, seal, and key. The design of the seal is the Warwick vase, standing on a pedestal supported by Mercury and Ceres. Grapes spring from the top of the seal, the tendrils of the vine gracefully forming the loop. The key is in tasteful keeping with the seal; the vine and the oak are represented as springing from the same soil, the foliage of each being perfectly developed. A pendant acorn chastely forms the termination of the hanging foliage in the centre of the key.

The memorial is a fine specimen of penmanship, and was written by a gentleman engaged in the establishment of Mr. Gillott, the celebrated steel-penmaker; the jewel cases are of themselves exceedingly beautiful, being made of *papier mache*, and chastely, but richly inlaid with enamel and gold. These were manufactured by Mr. Thomas Lane, of Great Hampton-street—Mr. Cobley, of Great Charles-street, having fitted up the inside of the cases. The armlet, brooch, and ear-rings for her Majesty, and the chain and key for the Prince, were executed at the establishment of Mr. Thomas Aston, of Regent place, Caroline-street; the buckle for the Queen, and the seal for the Prince, in that of Mr. Baleny, of St. Paul's-square.

The value of these elegant presents, we are assured, exceeds 400 guineas. It may be remembered that, soon after the arrival of Prince Albert in England, the button-makers of Birmingham presented to his Royal Highness several beautiful specimens of their manufactures; they were graciously adopted by the Prince. The result has been a permanent revival of the button trade; which good fortune we hope may be extended to the fancy trades.

## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"B. M. P." Bognor.—Mate cannot be forced in six moves, if the best defence is given to Black. The solutions by "J. H." Woolwich; "J. B." Berwick-on-Tweed; "J. C." Cecil-street; "H. P." Newcastle; "T. R." "H. B." "Philo-Chess," are right.

"A. B. C."—You can claim a Queen, if you please, for every pawn advanced to the adverse royal line, and have two or three, or even eight, Queens on the board at once.

"E. C. R. F."—Two Knights alone cannot give checkmate, if the adverse party plays correctly.

"Bessy."—We cannot understand the question.

"W. F. H." City.—You may claim a second Queen, or any other piece, and have that and all the original pieces on the board at the same time.

"F. V. E." W. Rectory, Yorkshire, is cordially thanked for his interesting communication. He will perhaps favour us with an accurate sketch of the curious old relic of bygone Chess battles to which he alludes.

"M. V. T." Salisbury.—The five volumes already published of "The Chess Player's Chronicle" may be obtained of the publisher; and any bookseller in town or country will supply you with the current monthly numbers, 1s. each.

"J. T. S." You should join the excellent Chess Club, in Cavendish-square, or the old London, in the City. The subscription to either is not more than three guineas per annum.

"Excheguer."—Apply for the Chess work named by Mr. Goode, "Chess Divan," "Ludgate-hill."

"J. C. \* \* \* \*."—The regulations quoted as to the *Castling of the King* are perfectly correct, and you have quite mistaken our reply to your previous inquiry. We were never guilty of the absurdity of saying the King could *Castle* while in check, but that he could do so "had he been checked" fifty times, provided he had not been moved. In a word, the King, when checked, cannot escape that check by *Castling*, but if he intercept a piece, the circumstance of his having been checked does not prevent his *Castling* subsequently.

"E. D. R." Bideford.—See the *Laws of Chess*, in "Chess Player's Chronicle," Lewis's works, or any other modern work on Chess.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 72.

## BLACK.

## WHITE.

1. Q to Q B 5th

P takes Kt, (this is the only move by which he can prevent immediate mate.)

2. Q takes R (ch)

K to R 2nd

3. Q to B 5th (ch)

Kt P one or \*

4. R to Q's 7th (ch)

K to R's 3rd (best)

5. Q to her B 8th (ch)

K to R 4th

6. R to Q. R 7th (ch)

K to Q Kt 5th

7. Q to her B's 3rd (checkmate.)

\* 3. K to R's 3rd. (It is obvious that if the K is played back, the Rook mates at once.)

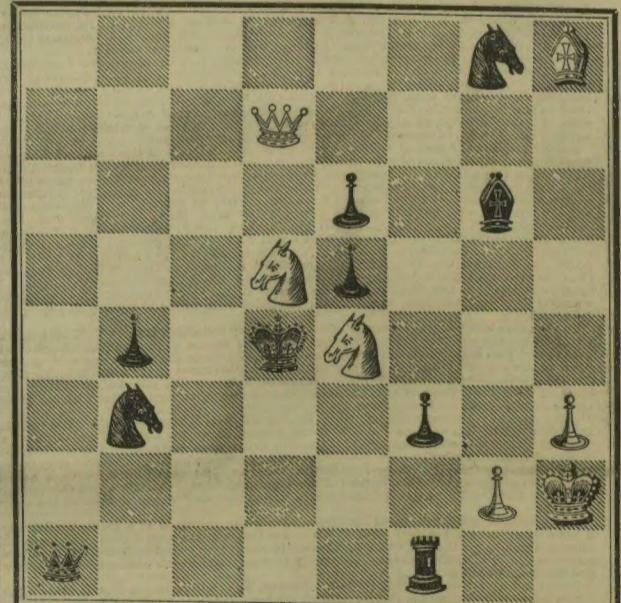
K to R 4th (best)

K to Kt 5th

## PROBLEM NO. 73.

By Mr. S. R. C.

White to play and mate in seven moves



## WHITE.

Between MM. Heydebrant and Mayet, two of the leading players in Germany)

WHITE (Von H.)	BLACK (M. M.-t.)	WHITE (Von H.)	BLACK (M. M.-t.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. Q P one	Q Kt to his 5th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	15. Q R P one	Q Kt to Q R 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. Qto K R 5th(ch) K to Kt's sq	
4. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	17. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B P one
5. Q Kt's P two	B takes Q Kt's P	18. K P one	K B to his 3rd
6. Q B P one	K B to K 2nd	19. K R to B 3rd	P takes P
7. Q P two	Q P one	20. Q to B 7th (ch) K to R 2nd	
8. K Kt to his 5th	Castles	21. Kt takes P *	B takes R
9. K B P two	K P takes Q P	22. K P one	Q to her 2nd +
10. P takes P	K R P one	23. K B P one	Q Kt to B 2nd
11. Kt takes K B P R takes Kt		24. R to his third	And wins.
12. B takes R (ch) K takes B			
13. K P one	Kt to K sq		

\* The end of this game is cleverly played by M. Heydebrant.

† Had he moved the Q elsewhere he must have lost his Kt.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1845.